

JPRS 81741

10 September 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2688



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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REPORTAGE ON OAU EFFORTS, FAILURE TO ACHIEVE A FORUM

London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Aug 82 pp 2087-2091

[Editorial]

[Text] Staying Non-Aligned

IN TRIPOLI, the Organisation of African Unity fails to achieve a quorum for its annual summit. From Morocco, one of the main wreckers of the Tripoli meeting, come reports that a quorum may have been cobbled together to reconvene a summit of the Arab League, stalled since an attempt to hold a meeting in Fez last November. Now, with the Lebanon crisis, a new meeting is possible. In Baghdad, it is conceded that the non-aligned summit, scheduled to meet in the Iraqi capital in early September, should be moved away from Baghdad because of the continuing Iran-Iraq war in the Gulf. When it does meet, probably in one of the shrines of non-alignment, New Delhi, there will be any number of thorny problems to beset it.

The Middle East has for years been a cockpit of international politics, particularly sensitive to diverse pressures, ogled by super-powers and middle-ranking powers alike. The concentration of oil deposits in the area, for all the advantages they may have brought have fuelled the political problem. It is scarce to be wondered that the politics of the area should reflect wider divisions. The impotence of the Arab world in the face of the Israeli onslaught on Lebanon has been compounded by the Arabs own conflicts and rivalries.

There are lessons here for Africa, as it surveys the confused state of its own organisation after Tripoli. There has been an undercurrent of opinion that resists the imposition of Arab problems on to an African organisation. Even the Sahara affair, troublesome though it has been for the OAU, is sometimes seen as a principally Arab problem, deeply enmeshed as it is with the rivalry between two major Arab countries, Algeria and Morocco.

In its consideration of Arab-Israeli questions, the OAU has always tended to consider these as far as possible in an African context — if territory of a member state of the

OAU should be over-run, for example. Resolutions on the subject at OAU meetings have tended to have a lower profile than those at Arab meetings, and the late President Sadat was always accepted by the OAU even when he was considered beyond the pale by the Arab League.

Even so, one of the planks of the Arab-African coalition inside the OAU has always been an implicit understanding that black African support for the Palestinian cause was reciprocated by Arab support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa. To this understanding has, increasingly in recent years, been added the understanding that oil-rich Arab countries (both inside and outside the OAU) have particular developmental obligations in black Africa. Such a message has been behind the several Arab-African summits which have been held, and complaints as to the insufficiency of such funds were among the factors behind the muted, and now dead, campaign in recent months for a resumption of relations with Israel on the part of certain states.

The whole way in which the destiny of the OAU has become bound up with that of Colonel Gaddafi, is also an illustration of the African-ness of the north African states. The Sahara may have been a divide in the past, but it is less and less so. Hence the intrusion of the Sahrawi issue into the politics of even Mauritius or Malawi.

The dramas surrounding the non-aligned summit are also only to be expected, given the present tense global political climate. That all of these organisations find themselves threatened may be a reflection of the return to bleak cold war days of the fifties, when any local conflict, from Korea to Vietnam to the Congo had a potential for internationalisation, with ideology and power-politics all together in a heady mix.

It was in the fifties that the countries that had once been part of colonial empires or spheres of influence, as they came to independence, profited from the changed balance of power to form themselves into a movement. First conceived as the Afro-Asian movement, because the post-1945 wave of independences concentrated on those two continents, and launched at the famous Bandoeng conference in 1955, it progressively became subsumed in the non-aligned movement, which came to be identified with what later was known as the third world, in spite of its having been launched in a European country, Yugoslavia.

Non-alignment applied especially to a cold war situation, and as the blocs themselves fragmented (USSR vs China, USA vs Europe) the third-world vocation of the non-aligned became more evident. Particularly at the non-aligned meeting in Algiers in 1973, the non-aligned spearheaded third world ideas for creating a new world economic order.

The slow ending of super-power detente arguably gave rise to a new case for non-alignment, and although some

were unhappy at Cuba's bid to serve as champion of the movement when she was so clearly aligned herself, the movement has far from lost the reason for its existence. The need for solidarity among the poorer countries of the world is as strong as ever, and though non-alignment may on occasion be pooh-poohed for some of its contradictions, and ridiculed for some of its posturings, it still serves a purpose. The same reasoning can certainly also be applied to the solidarity obtained from membership of the Arab League and the OAU.

OAU 1--Prospects After Tripoli

WHAT ARE the immediate issues facing the Organisation of African Unity, now that the unsuccessful first attempt to hold its summit in Tripoli is over? First of all, that there is going to be a second attempt. The Committee of five countries, (Libya, Congo, Mali, Zambia, Tanzania) is to visit all those countries that did not attend, for whatever reason (our estimate of non-attenders at the summit is 30, see page 2089) in the hope of persuading enough to make the meeting quorate. Since only four countries would be needed, it may well be that the OAU can achieve its target of holding a proper, legitimately established summit before the UN General Assembly in mid-September.

The second deadline which the OAU is facing in this respect arises from Colonel Gaddafi's warning that, if it is not possible to hold a quorate summit before the end of 1982 he would go ahead and hold a Progressives summit, which would bring serious risk of the creation of rival organisations. It was said in Tripoli that he wanted to hold this summit straight away, but that sage counsels among those leaders present (and there seem to have been a highly respectable attendance of heads of state, including a heavy contingent from southern Africa), dissuaded the meeting from embarking on such a course. Thus postponement was recommended. There

was absolutely no question of trying to reconvene elsewhere than Tripoli, as was disingenuously suggested by Morocco, Tunisia and Sudan. For Colonel Gaddafi's own prestige is involved with the survival of the OAU, and those that would save the organisation have to bear this in mind. The OAU knew this, in any case, in deciding at the Nairobi summit in 1981 that they would go to Tripoli in 1982.

The urgency for holding the meeting is clear. It has been pointed out that the summit should have approved the budget for 1982-83 to keep the organisation operational. The question of the Secretary-General, whose four-year term expires at the beginning of September, is also a matter that needs speedy treatment. Likewise the five Assistant Secretaries-General also have to have their mandates renewed, and in certain cases will be replaced.

We may also be sure that President Moi of Kenya, is now very keen to divest himself of the OAU Chairmanship as quickly as possible because of his own domestic problem.

The Sahara problem is certainly not going to go away in the meantime. But the point has been made to Colonel Gaddafi by those African countries that have reserves about him: he now is making his point to Africa in return.

OAU 2--Pressures and Proxies

A SIDE issue arising from the Tripoli meeting is that relating to outside pressures. Col. Gaddafi's charge that the US set out to sabotage the meeting by corrupting certain heads of state is denied by the State Department. It is pointed out in Washington that as soon as the Tripoli venue was chosen at Nairobi summit last year, various

expressions of disappointment were made, and the second half last year saw US anti-Gaddafi sentiments at their height. This year the whole question seems to have gone on the back burner. There might arguably have been little impact, had not the Sahrawi issue come along. It was the coincidence of these two factors that inter-

acted on each other and helped whittle away the possibilities of a quorum. General Haig, on his visit to Morocco some three months ago was still uttering strongly anti-Gaddafi sentiments, and although the US would not publicly wish to be seen sabotaging the OAU, there is probably little regret that Gaddafi has been embarrassed.

Reports from Tripoli suggest that there was considerable diplomatic activity in the corridors, but those exercising pressures on OAU member states to attend or stay away were mainly "proxies" rather than superpowers.

Ironically, French diplomacy has reportedly been hyper-active in trying to help the OAU rustle up a quorum. In the days of de Gaulle there was intense suspicion of the OAU in Paris as a force that had the potential to sap the bases of the French sphere of influence, but even before the arrival in power of the Socialists, Paris was viewing the organisation with much greater favour. France's own relations with Libya are now considered good (especially since Mr. Cheysson's ecstatic

visit there in April), and some serious lobbying among France's friends in Africa was apparently undertaken. Although this may have helped change the minds of Niger and Upper Volta, who put in brief appearances in Tripoli at the time of the ministerial meeting, although Upper Volta attended no sessions, the only country which may have been definitely present in Tripoli throughout because of French blandishments seems to have been the Central African Republic.

Even in the days of de Gaulle there was little foreign policy co-ordination among francophones, once the Algerian war was over in 1962. For example when France recognised Peking no attempt was made to exercise any influence in that direction. But it is an interesting reflection on the current state of French influence that on this issue it should have counted for so little. Coming after the failure of the OAU Chad force, which France had initially strongly backed, France's policies in relation to the OAU cannot be said to scintillate by their success.

OAU: The Quest for the Quorum

TRIPOLI will be remembered for its political arithmetic and empty chair diplomacy. Rarely can the appearance or otherwise of a few Heads of State have assumed such importance at the pan-African level. Our diary of events last week (*West Africa*, August 9) ended July 31 with a Libyan affirmation that the Nineteenth OAU Summit would go ahead "in the normal way". Of course, it didn't.

After a whole working week of informal meetings of the attending Foreign Ministers, the realistic hope was not that the quorum (34) would be reached in Tripoli, but that a face-saving formula could be found. The Nigerian-proposed compromise — that the Saharwis sit at the Ministerial conference but not at the Heads of State Summit — was abandoned. This because the Ministerial Conference had not taken place and also because the *non-Rasdiste* leaders, Morocco, rejected it out-of-hand.

By August 1, the Togolese, Voltaic, Niger and Chadian (FAN) delegations had left Tripoli. They left in the same plane, via Niamey, Lomé, then Ougadougou. The Chadian Foreign Minister, Idriss Miskine, was received in Lomé by the Togolese President, Gnassingbe Eyadema before

returning home to N'Djamena. The talks are understood to have concerned the holding of an extraordinary Summit somewhere other than Tripoli.

The attempted *coup d'état* the same day in Kenya became the main talking point among delegates at the Grand Hotel, where most of the Ministerial delegations were staying. Mr. Robert Ouku, the Kenyan Foreign Minister, received several delegations to his suite, from where he was in contact with Nairobi.

Appeals for non-attending Heads of State to turn up continued to be broadcast by Jana, the Libyan news agency, and communiqués came from firm *non-Rasdistes* such as Guinea and Senegal that they would definitely not be going. *El Moujahid*, the Algerian paper, published the official Algiers line by commenting that the United States had openly lobbied certain countries not to attend. "Strategic, economic and neo-colonial interests" were behind this lobbying, *El Moujahid* said.

Five days before the Heads of State Summit was due to start President Samora Machel of Mozambique arrived in Tripoli for an "official visit". Libyan spokespersons said the visit had been planned long before. Colonel Gaddafi welcomed Sr.

Machel at the airport. The visit of President Machel was to prove a useful platform from which to attack "forces hostile to the OAU."

At an official dinner for the Mozambican President held August 2, Colonel Gaddafi was unrestrained in his criticism of the United States. Colonel Gaddafi said the main issue facing the Summit was not political, but economic. Those who were encouraging the SADR issue to dominate the Summit were "plotting against the unity of the continent," he added.

Colonel Gaddafi said ninety-nine per cent of the political issues which preoccupy African governments meant nothing to the poor masses. To concentrate on political side-issues was "trivial and absurd." Colonel Gaddafi said he felt proud that he, along with his guest, President Machel, was not one of the doves of Africa but one of the hawks; "Doves do not triumph but hawks always do," he added. Colonel Gaddafi said he was part of the "stronger side of Africa," which would if necessary "impose on the others."

"Colonialism and the racist regimes are trying to cause a rift between the Arabs and the Africans in order to split African unity," he said. Hence American colonialism had carried out vile and scandalous actions by openly giving bribes to some African leaders not to attend the Summit. Colonel Gaddafi said "We have official documents in our possession proving this. Making them public one day will cause a major scandal for those who have been bribed and the colonialist who offered these bribes."

President Machel, in his reply, agreed with Colonel Gaddafi that the economic war against colonialism was yet to be won even though the majority of African States had achieved political sovereignty: "It is necessary to consolidate our independence so that we can wage the second battle, the decisive one, the economic battle," he said. African unity, President Machel added, was a constant menace to imperialism, and as unity had not been achieved, the task of the OAU was not complete.

The Mozambican said Africans should beware of imperialists bearing gifts: "Here we Africans bear some guilt. We have a habit of seeing the weapons of the West as being our weapons, and when it is a question of the East, of the socialist countries, they are considered foreign to Africa. It is thus that the West has come to consider their weapons as the weapons for Africa. But they are the weapons which violated our dignity and moral fibre."

Both leaders spoke of the so-called neutral issues around which the OAU could rally, such as southern Africa and the war in the Near East. "We are for all just struggles," President Machel concluded, "At the same time we are for peace."

After the Machel banquet, on August 3, talk of a "Progressives Summit" became more widespread. It was announced by Mr. Ali Triki, the Libyan Head of Protocol, that 21 Heads of State or Government had arrived in Tripoli for the Summit, but he refused to give a full list. The figure was unconfirmed, and fuelled speculation that the Libyans were exaggerating numbers in order to encourage further arrivals. (Some Heads of State, such as President Shagari and President Moi had said they would not go to Tripoli unless a quorum was reached.)

By this time Libyan officials were perhaps fearing the worst (ie, that Colonel Gaddafi would not become OAU Chairman), so proposals for "freezing" the SADR seat, but discussing the issue itself, were entertained in Jamahiriya official circles. This had been proposed by "moderates" long before the Summit debacle, but now it seemed too late, and in any case "progressives" rejected the idea. Algeria thought there was no question of doubting the SADR membership. Kodjo's *coup* was a *fait accompli* to Algerian eyes.

Meanwhile, the Moroccan propaganda machine ground on. The Foreign minister, M'Hamed Boucetta, said the Summit in Tripoli would be a failure. "Let's be frank," he told the Right-leaning *Quotidien de Paris* "Libya's foreign policy in Africa is one of destabilisation in a number of countries." M. Boucetta suggested that an extraordinary Summit should take place somewhere else to sort the problem out. He referred once again to the decisions taken in Nairobi in June 1981 concerning a ceasefire and referendum in the disputed zone. When asked about divisions in the Arab world (Morocco was blamed for disrupting the Arab Summit at Fez earlier this year), M. Boucetta said Morocco would be working towards reconciliation on that issue also.

The *Rasdistes* began to feel that informal meetings were not enough to justify their presence, and issued the "Tripoli communiqué," a nine-point paper which condemned "imperialist manoeuvres to sabotage the Summit." The communiqué applauded the Saharwi fight against "foreign occupation" and was read to journalists by the Foreign Minister of São Tomé and Príncipe, Sta Maria de Amorim. The

signatories were the 27 recognisers minus Sierra Leone and Uganda plus the SADR (making 26 in all).

The communiqué was the first formal recognition that a Progressives Summit was now a *de facto* event, and although appeals to non-attending Heads of State continued to come from Tripoli and Nairobi hope of a quorum was now more or less over.

President Shagari was due to leave Lagos August 3, but after consultations with his Foreign Minister, Ishaya Audu, he stayed at home. President Shagari's presence would have been critical, because Nigeria, apart from being in general the most influential Black African State, is a neutral, ie a non-recogniser but previously prepared to sit in the wider interests of the OAU. Colonel Gaddafi was clearly including the neutral states in his public calculations of delegations present.

On August 4 Colonel Gaddafi's accusations about US involvement in encouraging countries to stay away gained momentum. President René of the Seychelles, on his departure from Victoria for Tripoli, condemned the enemies of unity and external string pulling. Moscow accused the US State Department of "trickery" and listed American involvement in wars around the world. *Le Monde* carried a front page headline stating that pressures from Washington had caused the partial failure of the Summit.

On August 5, when the Summit proper was to have started, the Libyan protocol machine spluttered a little. The first and only issue of the newspaper printed for the Summit, *African Unity*, sported a map of Africa without the Saharwi Arab Democratic Republic drawn in! One can only speculate as to the fate of the cartographer if this was a genuine mistake. Some observers, however, thought the omission a deliberate attempt at showing moderation, implying that Colonel Gaddafi thought he was still in with a chance of Chairmanship.

Seventeen Heads of State and Government, including one neutral, President Haidalla of Mauritania, had arrived by August 5, though over 30 delegations were in town, waiting for an assured quorum before asking their leaders to come. For the first time in the history of the OAU a Summit could not take place because of no quorum.

By August 6 three options were available; to postpone the Summit indefinitely, to postpone it with a clear idea of what could be done at a later date, or to hold it

despite no quorum. There were drawbacks to each option: Postponing indefinitely would be an admission of failure; there were no clear ideas as to what to do or when, particularly given that the UN General Assembly, the non-aligned meeting and the Franco-African Summit are soon due; and the last option, if taken, would further alienate boycotters, perhaps scotching a chance of a reconciliation later.

In the end Colonel Gaddafi won a Pyrrhic victory; he had his Summit, but it was not a Summit of the OAU, by legal definition, because 34 Heads of State or Government were not present.

Secrecy still surrounded who had turned up for the Summit, but we can be fairly certain that the following countries *did not* attend; Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Morocco, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Zaire and Sierra Leone (total 17). The positions of Niger and Upper Volta were by no means clear, and the Chadian confusion led some to comment that they would not be counted whichever way they voted (earlier in the week former President Goukhouni took the Chad seat, only to be persuaded out by Libyan protocol and Idriss Miskine, FAN Foreign Minister). Thus there were a possible 20 absentees.

The following Heads of State were seen arriving, by independent sources. Benjedid of Algeria, dos Santos of Angola, Kerekou of Benin, Nguesso of Congo, Mengistu of Ethiopia, Rawlings of Ghana, Ratsiraka of Madagascar, Rene of the Seychelles, Nyrere of Tanzania, Kaunda of Zambia, Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Haidalla of Mauritania and Machel of Mozambique. And Libya makes 14. Other countries were also represented, many by Heads of Government; they were Burundi, CAR, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Mali, Uganda, Swaziland, São Tomé, Rwanda, Malawi, Mauritius and Botswana (total 13 plus 14 makes 27). The 27 met August 7 for the Progressives Summit. They were joined by neutrals Nigeria, Kenya and Togo, making 30. Thirty plus 17 plus Niger, Upper Volta and Chad makes 50.

The Progressives appointed a Committee of five from the five geographical areas to persuade non-attenders to come to a later Summit. The five were Tanzania, Libya, Zambia, Congo and Mali. Another communiqué was released condemning outside attempts at causing disunity. The words "co-operation" and "solidarity"

were much in evidence. Khartoum Radio denounced Colonel Gaddafi for causing the disunity. The Libyan leader was responsible for the mess, the Radio concluded. The communique, which became known as the "Tripoli declaration" also condemned the US demand that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola as a condition of independence in Namibia.

On August 8 Colonel Gaddafi hinted to assembled journalists (who had hitherto been deprived of reliable copy) that he might set up a rival OAU, administrative machinery and all. He said that if a quorum was not reached, the nations now represented would meet again in Tripoli "to decide on the Continent's future." There were few signs that a quorum would be reached at this late stage. The Libyan leader said he was "delighted" at the presence of "23 Heads of State." Again, the figure is unconfirmed, and it is thought the Colonel was including various heads of government present, and the "Head of State" of the SADR.

At noon on August 9, the closest thing to a Summit-proper took place. It was close because there was an agenda and various speeches on multifarious topics, not because it was quorate, for just 30 seats were filled.

The Head of Lesotho delegation spoke about the repeated racist military aggression launched against his country by South Africa. He said Lesotho was also victim of a large scale economic embargo launched by Pretoria regime. He told the conference that the Pretoria regime had created a number of centres for the military training of destructive elements and employed them to carry out sabotage operations within the territories of confrontation countries, especially Angola. Lesotho had received more than 25,000 African refugees who were forced to leave their places fleeing the injustice of South Africa.

Then the President of the People's Republic of Angola gave a detailed analysis of the situation in the southern part of the African continent. He said the Pretoria regime had used its army for the aggression on Angola and that more than 11,000 racist soldiers, backed by aircraft and modern heavy weapons had attacked the people of Angola and taken parts of their country through military force. He concluded by saying that his people would continue to resist with all their strength.

Mr. Mohamed Abdelaziz "President" of

the SADR announced that his country was still the victim of treacherous attacks launched by an OAU member country, Morocco. He also exposed the consolidated co-operation between Morocco and the South African regime and strongly condemned US imperialist aid to Pretoria. He said his country had decided to donate arms captured from the Moroccan army, which were made in South Africa, to African liberation movements.

Mr. Sam Nujoma, the leader of SWAPO said that for the first time, OAU leaders of African states and governments were meeting on the land of revolutionaries which stood against imperialism and firmly backed African national liberation movements, stressing that this proves the admiration of African leaders and peoples towards the Jamahiriya. He called for the necessity to adopt united effective resolutions to back the struggle of liberation movements in South Africa and elsewhere.

Mr. Tambo, leader of the African National Congress stressed the necessity to continue the armed struggle to liberate Africa from all forms of colonialism and racism.

Then Prime Minister of Mauritius, M. Aneerood Jugnauth, talked about the recent elections in his country which had led to the downfall of a reactionary regime. Without these elections, he said, Mauritius would have never reached Tripoli.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere told the "Chairman", Colonel Gaddafi, "I have attended a number of conferences and have never seen as many leaders, nor as much importance given to them. They usually make speeches and leave the conference. However, in this conference they sit for hours, contribute and discuss issues until the end. This conference has made them responsible for reuniting Africa into a complete African summit according to the OAU Charter and in implementation of Nairobi resolutions. What we would like is that you lead this organisation and become Africa's spokesman at the UN."

The final communiqué condemned South African and Israeli aggression and called for sanctions against these countries. The SADR and Morocco were exhorted to look for peaceful solutions to their war. On Chad, the communiqué noted the "return of civil war since the departure of Libyan troops," and a declaration annexed to the communiqué implicitly criticised Hissen Habré.

Matchet's Diary

One of the oddest stories arising from the OAU's attempted meeting in Tripoli has been the non-appearance of Sierra Leone, the only country among those which have formally recognised the Saharwi Arab Democratic Republic not to show up in the Libyan capital. The only other SADR "recogniser" whose presence had been in doubt was Uganda, which had objections to Col. Gaddafi's support for Ugandan opposition movements, but the Uganda Prime Minister Alimadi was finally present at the "summit". The Sierra Leone absence was all the more surprising in that Dr. Abdulai Conteh, Sierra Leone's Foreign Minister, was one of the front runners in the race for the Secretary-Generalship, with official endorsement from his government. The resources of the Sierra Leone Foreign Ministry had been mobilised to assist in the campaign. It is true that in the absence of a meeting, the contest for the post is yet to come, but the non-appearance of Conteh in Tripoli has reduced his campaign to tatters. Commem-

tators have been at a loss to explain these inconsistencies: *Le Monde* has even referred to Sierra Leone's "fantasy diplomacy". No official statement on the subject was issued, or even informal explanation given. Some weeks ago *West Africa* carried an article speculating on possible manoeuvres focussed in Conakry, in which Sierra Leone figures (see our issue of May 10). It is to be noted that all three members of the Mano River Union (Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia) did not go to Tripoli, and the communiqué of a meeting of MRU heads of state just before Easter in Conakry, as our article noted, stated that the OAU decision of February to admit the SADR was null and void. That, in fact, says it all, but it was little remarked, and there has never been an official announcement of intention to boycott. Subsequent visits by President Stevens to Rabat, and by President Sekou Touré to Washington, also provide clues. But it is difficult to understand why, if these were the circumstances, Conteh's candidacy should have been floated.

Solid SADCC

One other factor in the "who was or wasn't in Tripoli" game, was the completely solid attendance of members of another regional grouping, the SADCC (Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference). It is true that eight of the nine members have recognised the SADR, but even Malawi attended the Tripoli meetings throughout as part of the small group of "neutrals". This solidarity is certainly due to the importance of the OAU to the countries in the front line against South Africa. Certainly to them, the Southern

African question is the pressing reality, while the Western Sahara is a long way away. It must also be said that any list that includes Lesotho and Swaziland can scarcely be called "progressive" with any conviction.

Incidentally, for those who may have been mystified, the leader in last week's issue should have been titled "The Case for the Middle Ground" and not "The Cast for the Middle Ground", theatrical though some of the events described may have been.

CSO: 4700/1786

UNITA SEEN BY S. AFRICA AS 'MAJOR FACTOR'

MB300924 Johannesburg International Service in English 0640 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "UNITA in Angola"]

[Text] Above a parade ground in the bush country of southern Angola there is a banner which reads: UNITA is the key to Angola. Angola is the key to Africa. Africa is the key to the West.

The slogan was devised by UNITA's leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi. It was viewed recently by South African newsmen. It warrants also the attention of the representatives of the United States and other Western powers who are negotiating the South-West African issue.

Members of the American administration and strategists understand the importance of Angola, at present ruled by the MPLA with the support of 20,000 Cuban troops, in the total southern African scenario. Thus far, however, UNITA has received insufficient attention, the fact being that it is a major factor in the overall situation.

UNITA is no ordinary band of bushfighters. Under Dr Savimbi's dynamic leadership it is the effective government over 1/3 of Angolan territory, from the Benguela railway to the South-West African border, and over 3.5 million people in a total population of 9 million. It operates schools, a secretarial college and a chain of hospitals and clinics. It has built an amphitheater in which culturally orientated variety concerts are held. It generates electricity for its bush headquarters. It has workshops with modern tools, where it repairs captured arms and military vehicles. And in the 7 years since independence its well-trained troops--they number today between 15,000 and 20,000--have resisted, in innumerable encounters, attempts by the MPLA and the Cubans to crush them.

The views of the leader of a movement such as this should be heeded. He says that South-West Africa, Angola and the Cubans must be seen in the context of the Soviet Union's strategy, and that it is an illusion to suppose that the Russians and the Cubans will relinquish the foothold they have won in southern Africa for the sake of a settlement in South-West Africa. He maintains that in this power struggle it is not possible to

adopt a neutral stance, and that those who try to do so are in fact choosing the side of the Russians, the Cubans and the MPLA.

He himself looks forward to an Angola freed of foreign forces, and able to contribute its great potential to a stable and prosperous subcontinent. The record is ample evidence that UNITA has the physical means and the motivation to go on fighting for this ideal. It is a force to be reckoned with and it must be brought into the reckoning if there is to be a satisfactory and lasting settlement in South-West Africa and southern Africa.

CSO: 4700/1855

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON DIFFICULT LUNDA-NORTE SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Report on interview with Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos, provincial commissioner of Lunda-Norte Province, by Manuel Correia; date and place not specified]

[Text] Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos ("Liberdade"), provincial commissioner of Lunda-Norte Province, said during a recent interview with the JORNAL DE ANGOLA that the general situation in the province he heads is characterized by various problems of a political, military, administrative, and social nature and that to some extent, those problems have been hampering the province's normal development in the area of national reconstruction.

The member of the Party Central Committee said that since June of this year, there have been a number of destabilizing actions on the part of armed gangs, specifically in the regions of Capenda-Camulemba, Xa-Muteba (which borders on Malanje Province), and Cacolo, as well as on the banks of the Cuango River. He went on to say that actions by those armed groups also extend to the national highway linking Luanda to the country's eastern provinces, where they regularly attack civilian and military vehicles, making it impossible to provide the inhabitants of those areas with supplies in a normal manner.

Lieutenant Colonel "Liberdade" said, however, that the military command in that region has been taking steps to gain control of the situation.

Illegal Border Crossings

In that connection, the leader said that the illegal entry of refugees from the Republic of Zaire (on which Lunda-Norte borders) has been creating social problems, inasmuch as the refugees bring luxury items--specifically, sound equipment, cassette recorders, and so on--as well as alcoholic beverages with which they corrupt some of the ordinary people, who trade blankets, milk, and diamonds with them for the items they bring in. After saying that some of those Zairian citizens (whom he does not regard as refugees) claim they have come to visit relatives who live in that diamond-producing province, Ernesto dos Santos stated that the situation has been a matter of concern not only to provincial officials but also to comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. In August of last year, the Angolan chief of state issued instructions to contact the provincial authorities in Moxico to investigate the possibility of evacuating some

of those citizens to that province. He added: "The response from Moxico was negative due to the lack of housing and other conditions. The same contacts are now being undertaken with other provinces."

After mentioning that the manpower represented by some of those citizens, whose capabilities are recognized, is being utilized by employing them in the structures of the Ministries of Home Trade, Education and Culture, Health, and so on, the provincial commissioner of Lunda-Norte said that in November of last year, he headed a delegation that met with Zairian authorities on the frontier in the region where the illegal entries have been occurring. During that meeting, the Zairians promised to neutralize all attempts to violate the common border, but they have not done so.

DIAMANG's Contribution to Development

Discussing the role that DIAMANG (Angola Diamond Company) is continuing to play in the province's economic development, Ernesto dos Santos said that its role increased after the establishment of ENDIAMA, an enterprise under the Ministry of Industry that is responsible for marketing the diamonds. As he admitted, however, DIAMANG is experiencing a drop in production at the moment, not only because of the increase in illicit traffic but also because of technical problems. He also said that the Angola Diamond Company contributes not only through its diamond production but also by being self-sufficient in agricultural produce, animals, and other items for its workers through the operation of its own farms and poultry-raising operations.

Suspension of Air Traffic Another Problem

Lunda-Norte Province has been deprived of air service by TAAG (Air Transportation of Angola) for about 2 years. We asked Lieutenant Colonel "Liberdade" to discuss the matter. "We had regular TAAG flights beginning in 1979, but they continued only until October of the following year because of damage to the runway at Chitato Airport. The Ministry of Construction was contacted and asked to repair the runway in question, and it promised to begin the work in January of this year. But so far nothing has happened."

The provincial commissioner of Lunda-Norte also told us that the damage was not very serious. It involves only a few ridges at the ends of the runway (where the planes take off and land) that were caused by heavy aircraft.

We feel that this situation should be resolved quickly so that the inhabitants of that province will no longer have to travel more than 300 kilometers by land to catch the plane in Saurimo in Lunda-Sul every time they need to go to other provinces in the country. People from the other provinces who want to go to Lunda-Norte for various reasons are subjected to the same inconvenience.

It should be recalled that the DIAMANG enterprise has been alleviating the problem with its light aircraft, which make daily flights to and from Luanda.

11798

CSO: 4742/359

ECONOMIC SITUATION FOR 1981, UNDERACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] According to the Report on Execution of the 1981 National Plan, which was presented at the Fifth Session of the People's Assembly by Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning and foreign trade, 1981--"one of the most difficult years since our independence"--was marked by recession in various fields.

In the case of a number of essential products, for example, it happened that the quantities produced were below requirements, making the country highly dependent on other countries for its supplies of foodstuffs and other consumer items for the inhabitants.

The result was that 1981 imports to satisfy the population's minimum consumption requirements in foodstuffs represented about 27 percent of the total expenditures for imports. The need to incur those expenditures as a result of national production's reduced ability to respond to the population's requirements made it impossible to import other kinds of goods, specifically raw materials and items for increasing production in different sectors.

As a result, the General State Budget closed out fiscal 1981 with a deficit of over 1.1 billion kwanzas more than in 1980, having been forced to make up the heavy losses incurred by the state-owned enterprises.

In the Ministry of Foreign Trade, for example, the export plan's fulfillment rate was 82.5 percent due to low fulfillment levels in the export plan for crude oil and refined petroleum (82.3 percent), diamonds (85.3 percent), and coffee (71.2 percent), a situation that was also due to the significant price decline.

Highest Import Volume Ever

Given the fact that the various economic sectors depend primarily on imports for their supplies and in view of the restricted amounts of foreign exchange available, the basic sectors had to revise their objectives and goals downward because of the impossibility of insuring normal technical and material supplies.

In agriculture last year, commercial production showed fulfillment rates varying between 3 percent (sisal) and 98 percent (dry manioc). The reason was the lack of material and organizational conditions for adequate fulfillment.

The state sector was of great importance in the commercial production of farm products, however, chiefly in the sectors of sunflowers (97 percent), cotton (87 percent), and palm oil (96 percent).

On the other hand, the Rural Marketing Campaign, which covers Malanje, Huambo, Kwanza-Sul and Uige Provinces, achieved "promising results" by marketing 25,500 tons of products, or 23.5 percent of the total acquired from the cooperatives, peasants' associations, and peasants.

In the field of petroleum extraction, production volume amounted to only 87.5 percent of the annual plan and 94.5 percent of the 1980 production figure, although in terms of the planned figures, gasoline production totaled 102.7 percent, lamp oil 98 percent, and gas oil 107.8 percent.

On the other hand, diamond production reached 87.3 percent of the planned figure and 94.3 percent of the production figure achieved the year before.

Surpluses in Processing Industry

The fulfillment rate in the processing industry was 98 percent, with increases being noted in relation to 1980 (up 17 percent in heavy industry, up 15 percent in light industry, and up 5 percent in the food industry).

Of all the processing industries, however, the food industry recorded the lowest fulfillment rates in terms of the plan. In the case of some products, the fulfillment rates were even lower than those achieved in 1980, examples being cornmeal (down 16.8 percent), edible oil (down 31.2 percent), and so on.

In the case of some products, 1981 production exceeded 1973 levels. This was true of the radio assembly sectors, which recorded an increase of 248.9 percent, plastic bags (up 20.7 percent), and bus assembly (up 15.3 percent), where the levels were higher than in the comparison year. This reveals the unselfish determination of the workers to reach ever-higher production levels for the construction of the socialist economy.

11798

CSO: 4742/359

BRIEFS

NEW TEXTILE PLANT PLANNED--The plan for building a new industrial textile unit to be known as TEXTANG II was officially presented yesterday morning at the site of the future plant in Luanda during a ceremony attended by Roberto de Almeida, Central Party secretary for economic and social policy. Construction of TEXTANG II is currently in the phase of putting up the civil engineering works, and that work is at an advanced stage. This civil engineering phase is being handled by CONSTROI, an enterprise attached to the Ministry of Construction, and according to the established plan, it should be completed in March of next year. Building and equipping TEXTANG II and providing technical assistance are the responsibility of a French firm that specializes in such work. Work to set up the equipment in the plant--which will have a maximum production plan of 12 million meters of cloth--will begin at the end of March 1983 unless there are delays in the civil engineering works. As a result, TEXTANG II should begin full operation at the end of next year. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 82 p 1] 11798

NEW PRODUCTION SECTOR SECRETARY--The Party Central Committee released the following communique last night: "At its 10th regular session, held from 16 to 22 June 1982, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, after thoroughly analyzing the problems related to the sector of agriculture, decided to remove comrade Manuel Pedro Pacavira from his post as Central Committee secretary for the production sector. As a consequence of that decision, the Central Committee, meeting in special session on 19 July with a view to filling the vacancy existing in its secretariat, elected comrade Santana Andre Pitra ('Petroff') to the post of Central Committee secretary for the production sector." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jul 82 p 1] 11798

MOCAMEDES FISH SALES REGULATED--Mocamedes--A ruling published in this city on Saturday by the Mocamedes Provincial Supply Committee regulates the sale of fish and fish products to the public and bans the acquisition of those products by any visitor. The ruling explains that "since the regular distribution of those products to the other provinces is now guaranteed, and since it is noted that Mocamedes consumes about three times as much as it should, the Ministry of Home Trade's provincial office has been forced to create the proper conditions for insuring that such sales will be made only to the residents of this province by requiring that customers present their ration cards." This measure is intended to halt the "wave" of individuals (most of them nonresidents) who saw Mocamedes as the province where they could satisfy their feverish desire

to enrich themselves at all costs by buying large quantities of fish and fish products for speculative purposes, going so far as to corrupt the fishery workers with large sums of money. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jul 82 p 2] 11798

OIL DEPOSIT DISCOVERED--Luanda, 1 Sep (ANGOP)--A new deposit of oil--the third in block three--has been discovered on the coast of Angola off the township of Soyo in the Zaire Province, sources close to the National Oil Company disclosed in Luanda today. According to the same source, the fourth well, named Punja I, which was sunk by the French Company, ELF Aquitaine-Angola, 50 meters deep west of the previously discovered reserve--Palanca--led to the discovery of a reservoir filled with light oil. Tests carried out between 3,124 and 3,221 meters revealed a flow of 400 cubic meters of oil in a 3/4 diameter hole. After the Palanca and Pacassa discoveries, Punja falls within the framework of the third potential field in block three. However, according to the same source, it is necessary to carry out further tests and experiments to evaluate the commercial value of this discovery. [Text] [AB012155 Luanda ANGOP in French 1620 GMT 1 Sep 82]

CSO: 4719/1346

BENIN

BRIEFS

70 MILLION FOR DEVELOPMENT--Government negotiations in Cotonou between the FRG and Benin resulted in a non-repayable grant of 70 million DM for implementation of development projects. As previously it will be used primarily to promote rural development. [Text] [Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4720/24

BRIEFS

BADEA PORT DEVELOPMENT FINANCING--The BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development] will finance the reconstruction proper of the wharfs of Praia at a cost of \$1,905,000,000 and the projects already designated "B" and "C" for equipment and support structures, bringing the total to \$9.4 billion, Omar Lima, secretary general of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, told VOZ DI POVO. Lima presided over the 5-day meeting between BADEA representatives and the Cape Verdian delegation of the port of Praia. He told us about the great openness of this organization and, as proof, mentioned that the representatives knew nothing until now about the operations of the port of Praia but that did not prevent them from partially financing the reconstruction of the wharfs. Projects "B" and "C" are new ones being offered for bids; the two parties studied them in detail. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 15 Jul 82 p 3] 9479

CUBAN MILITARY DELEGATION--An authorized military source told VOZ DI POVO that the visit of a high-level Cuban military delegation to Cape Verde between 2 July and 10 July 1982 marked a new phase in the development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. According to our informant, the Cuban delegation was quite impressed with the progress made by the people of Cape Verde for their well-being under the aegis of the PAICV [African Independence Party of Cape Verde]. The visit, which follows an invitation from Minister Honorio Chantre during his official visit to Cuba, allowed Cuban military officers to come in contact with various aspects of Cape Verdian life. The mission from that friendly country, headed by Brig Gen Rolando Kindelan, chief of staff of the Havana militias, met with several of our country's officials--Prime Minister Pedro Pires, Col Honorio Chantre, minister of national defense, and Agnelo Dantas, commanding general of the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces]. [Excerpt] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 23 Jul 82 p 4] 9479

FRIENDSHIP WITH U.S. AFFIRMED--Late in the afternoon of 6 July 1982 after the 5 July celebrations were over, Aristides Pereira, president of the republic, went to the port of Sao Vicente where for approximately 20 minutes he visited the sailing ship "Ernestina," docked at a coastal wharf for last-minute repairs before sailing this month to the United States. As is well known, the "Ernestina," a ship built in North America over 2 centuries ago and now owned by Cape Verde, has been given to America, because of the historic ties which link it to that nation and the long standing friendship between the Cape Verdian people and the American people. [Excerpt] Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 15 Jul 82 p 1] 9479

PCF OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Dr Alvaro Cunhal, PCP [Portuguese Communist Party] secretary general, said he continued to be impressed by the great effort made by the people of Cape Verde to counter adverse natural conditions and to make progress in their country. Dr Cunhal made this statement Sunday as he was leaving for Sao Vicente where he would conclude his visit to Cape Verde on Monday; he began this visit the previous Friday. During his stay in our country, Dr Alvaro Cunhal, who headed a delegation from his party's Central Committee, met with Comrade Aristides Pereira, PAICV [African Independence Party of Cape Verde] secretary general and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, and held working meetings with a Cape Verdian delegation headed by Pedro Pires, deputy secretary general. Speaking of the topics discussed during talks, Alvaro Cunhal said that relations between the two parties were discussed in particular since they dated from the Portuguese struggle against fascism and the Cape Verdians' struggle against colonialism. The international situation as well as the political, economic and social evolution of the respective countries were also discussed. Before leaving, the PCP secretary general offered his best wishes for success to the Cape Verdian people and its leaders, "whose dedication to their people's cause is already well known," he concluded. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 15 Jul 82 p 1] 9479

CSO: 4742/365

COMORO ISLANDS

COT COMMENTS ON CONDITIONS FOR MAYOTTE'S RETURN

AB312053 Paris AFP in French 1821 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Port Louis, 31 Aug (AFP)--Strengthening relations between the four Comoro Islands is a "precondition" for the final return of the French island of Mayotte to the independent state of Comoros, said Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation, on Tuesday at the end of his visit to the Mauritius Island.

When the Comoros attained independence, France cut off the Mayotte Island from the new state because its population wanted to remain French. Since then, the Comoro Government has been asking for the political return of the Mayotte Island to the three remaining islands of the archipelago.

The French minister indicated in a press conference that France "would like to restore the unity of the archipelago through closer links between Mayotte and the Comoros." "This is a precondition. After that, the people of Mayotte will decide on what they want," Mr Cot added.

Concerning the Tromelin Island, which currently belongs to France and which is claimed by Mauritius, the minister said the French Government was "ready to discuss the territorial status" of this island. However, it is through cooperation for the development of the scattered little islands "that we can better render service to one another."

CSO: 4719/1341

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

FRONT CALLS FOR ARAB SUPPORT--Kuwait, 31 Aug, (WAKH)--The Eritrean Liberation Front has called on Arab countries and friends all over the world to extend more support and aid to it on all levels to ensure the continued struggle to achieve the total independence of the Eritrean people. In a statement issued here today on the 11th anniversary of the Eritrean Revolution, the front said that it has liberated 80 percent of the Eritrean territory during the past years and has laid down the basis for an independent Eritrean state in the liberated area. The front asserted that the Ethiopian enemy has failed in its attacks against the revolution and that the revolution has achieved great victories in the international arena by making the world understand the Eritrean people's right for self-determination. [Text] [GF010752 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0540 GMT 1 Sep 82]

CSO: 4704/27

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

MINISTER ACQUITTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT--Banjul, 1 Sep (AFP)--Former information and tourism minister Hawsoon Semega Janneh, arrested July 14 on embezzlement charges, has been acquitted by the Gambian Supreme Court. Mr Janneh was arrested because he was unable to explain where he obtained 191,575 dalasis (about 7,000 dollars) which he deposited in his bank account in August last year. [Text] [AB011251 Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 1 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1851

SYNECECI CONCLUDES CONGRESS; TEXT OF MOTION TO PRESIDENT

Report on Third SYNECECI Congress

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 30 Jul, 31 Jul-1 Aug, 2 Aug 82

[Article by Saliou Kone]

[30 Jul 82 p 11]

[Text] Trade unionism and education--that is the theme for reflection by the country's educators and educational advisers, who have been meeting since 28 July in the village of Yamoussoukro.

The SYNECECI (National Union of Educators and Educational Advisers of Ivory Coast) will devote its 4-day regular congress to a close examination of the entire system in our educational apparatus in order to find ways and means of providing better education for Ivorian young people.

The opening ceremony for the congress, which is being held in the magnificent community center at the town hall, was presided over by Minister of Interior Leon Konan Koffi, who was standing in for Paul Akoto Yao.

In his lengthy opening speech, Benjamin Coulibaly, chairman of the SYNECECI, said that as the old saying goes, perfection is not of this world: "That is true--so true, in fact, that the whole world spends its time seeking that perfection."

But how can it be achieved? How is it attained? The SYNECECI chairman's answer was that it requires stopping along the way for an objective analysis of what has been accomplished, engaging in self-criticism and an examination of conscience aimed at correcting, rectifying, and setting right one's past errors.

Benjamin Coulibaly emphasized that that is certainly a difficult method, but it is effective and the only method by which one can attain the desired perfection. "It is what others call taking stock. In trade unionism, we call it a congress."

The speaker continued: "The basic objective of the Third SYNECECI Congress is to undertake a serious analysis: not only a painstaking analysis of what we

have received but also a conscientious examination of what we owe. We are indebted to parents, students, and the entire nation. We are indebted because we have received remarkable benefits from the state. We are indebted to the parents for the confidence they have in us. We are indebted to the children because we have agreed to educate and train them."

The outgoing chairman of the SYNECECI said in conclusion that trade unionism must be viewed as a school for education, discipline, and openmindedness toward what is true and just, not as a unique tool for making demands.

"Ivory Coast provides fertile and fruitful soil for the germination and blossoming of such an idea, considering that its basic policy is based on the lofty principles of union, discipline, work, dialogue as a weapon, and peace as a religion."

Speaking next was the minister of interior. He reminded the participants in the congress that their action is decisive because the general atmosphere in a secondary school and the feeling of belonging to a united and solidary group are important factors for the intellectual and moral development of our children.

The minister concluded by saying: "Allow me to express the great interest I have in the theme of your third congress: 'Trade Unionism and Education.' I am sure that in the course of your working sessions, you who have the mission of taking part in the training of young people will be able to contribute fruitful ideas on the relations between trade unionism, which is a school for solidarity and public-spiritedness, and education in general, which requires examples of good conduct and ideals for living."

Messages of Support

Speaking on behalf of the SNESCI, Oupah Zadi said that "Trade Unionism and Education," the theme for this third congress of educators, has much in common with that organization's concern to save the schools, which constitute one of the frameworks within which democratic ideas develop and blossom.

The UNAPEECI, represented by its chairman, Mr Bailly, also expressed its support.

Bailly said that the advent of a durable and smoothly functioning society will be brought about not through explosive violence in blind and mechanical trade unionism, but through a trade unionism aimed at participation and national construction by means of slow and effective pedagogical activity. "The revolution in trade unionism and education must only take place in man for the better development of our society."

Simone Leroux, secretary general of the National Union of Ivorian Midwives, received a great deal of applause. She expressed herself as follows: "Comrade educational advisers, by choosing Yamoussoukro, the cradle of our country's wisdom, you have insured the success of your work right from the start, and it therefore remains only for me to reiterate to you our profound thanks."

Representing the Social Workers Guild was Mrs Banny Germain, who said: "Education is that work in which we all share and which, it cannot be repeated too often, is the foundation of all activity."

Lastly, Kacou Maurice, chairman of the MEECI [Movement of Students and Pupils of Ivory Coast], expressed the hope on behalf of his movement that the work of the participants in the congress would result in resolutions honoring the SYNECECI.

[31 Jul-1 Aug 82 p 7]

[Text] The many educators and educational advisers participating in the regular congress in Yamoussoukro listened with interest to Benjamin Coulibaly, chairman of their union. In his chairman's report, which he delivered with clarity and which was approved unanimously by acclamation, he reminded his listeners that the SYNECECI's credibility and influence depend on the behavior, attitude, and actions of each of its members, wherever they are and whether acting socially, professionally, as union members, or personally within the family. He said that in addition to their status as union members, they must cultivate the quality of discipline and education.

Chairman Coulibaly said: "Those who refuse to follow us and to militate honestly and actively within the union are dishonest and selfish individuals who want to benefit without any effort on their part. We must have the courage to say here publicly that many of our colleagues are the disgrace of the SYNECECI, judging from the cases of corruption and absenteeism, the lack of conscientiousness, and the spirit of dishonesty. That is why, at this third congress, it would be wise and logical for us to devote these days of reflection to examining ourselves in order to find ways of correcting all these errors among us."

The Nation Needs Us

Benjamin Coulibaly added to those pertinent remarks and words of advice by saying that the educators must succeed in identifying themselves with good deeds and in repressing bad deeds so that every good act will be synonymous with educator. "Shaping men and molding personalities requires a great deal of responsibility. Let us henceforth constitute a powerful force in support of the country and our young people struggling for tomorrow's development. But before thinking of such expansion, let us first achieve the precondition, which is a bond of unity, cohesion, and real fraternity, and break through the destructive limitations of racism, tribalism, regionalism, and every other cleavage that must be combated."

The speaker again asked his comrades at the congress to unite and to be responsible people and educators in the true sense.

Chairman Benjamin Coulibaly concluded by saying: "The country needs us, and the young people are calling to us. Let us answer yes and act constructively. Let this congress be for all of us a sort of salutary bath from which all the educational personnel making up the SYNECECI will emerge transformed and more than determined to work untiringly at the very difficult job of building what is

human and developing the SYNECECI, so that Ivory Coast's educators and educational advisers will live in a worthy and respected manner."

All the items concerned with plans and future prospects were gone over with a fine-tooth comb by the participants in the congress.

The various committees that were set up worked all last night without letup.

It should be pointed out that the highly fraternal atmosphere prevailing here in Yamoussoukro points to a happy outcome for this third regular congress of the SYNECECI, which will probably complete its work on Sunday 1 August.

[2 Aug 82 p 8]

[Text] "Rigor-dialogue-discipline." That is the motto of the SYNECECI, which began its third regular congress on 26 July. It completed its work on Saturday morning with the reading of the various resolutions and the special motion addressed to the chief of state, the presentation of the members of the new national bureau, and an evening sightseeing tour of the village of Yamoussoukro.

If we look at the results and successes achieved at the end of this congress, we can conclude that the union's motto has been lived up to by those responsible for the education and training of our young people. All the participants in the congress during these 5 days have truly demonstrated great maturity.

They unanimously and democratically reelected their comrade Benjamin Coulibaly secretary general. Coulibaly, who was the only candidate, received 156 votes, with 8 abstentions, or 95.12 percent. The many women educators, who had also come from every corner of the country, deserve special mention here. They contributed a great deal to the success of the congress. As a sign of gratitude and victory, they lifted their comrade secretary general off the ground and also presented him with bouquets and garlands of flowers. This happened at 1600 hours on Friday in the main lecture hall at the young people's lycee.

Before declaring the Third SYNECECI Regular Congress closed, N'Guessan N'Gbala, representing the minister of national education, spoke on behalf of Minister Paul Akoto Yao to express his warm congratulations to the participants in the congress, who had demonstrated seriousness and trade union maturity.

Mrs Diomande Valentine delivered the closing speech.

She spoke as follows:

"The results achieved at the conclusion of these days spent here, dear comrades participating in this congress, were the fruit of serious and tedious work, but it was mature work, judging from the wealth of content in your speeches and the quality of the debates. This meeting in Yamoussoukro is undoubtedly a valuable milestone in the history of our young union. We are counting on the dynamism of some and the experience of others to insure implementation of the

decisions reached at this congress. May our determination open onto horizons that are unceasingly bright."

Tool for Permanent Training

The resolution on "trade unionism and education," the theme of the congress, was read by comrade Kouabena Adingra. The substance of the wishes expressed by the congress is as follows:

1. Among educators and educational advisers, trade unionism must be regarded as a tool for permanent training, and training meetings for the members must be organized.

2. An institute of training and education must be established at the level of union officials.

The resolution on training and conscientiousness was presented by comrade Diallo Tahirou. The congress desires the following for the educational advisers:

The establishment of retraining and proficiency courses for educators and educational advisers within the framework of continuing education.

Concerning the advancement of educational advisers:

The congress calls for the establishment of corps of education inspectors. Eligible candidates will be educational advisers with at least 5 years of effective seniority.

Concerning special competitive examinations:

The examination must be started as soon as possible following the example of the other guilds and [with special emphasis on] conscientiousness.

1. Suitable training must be provided for educators and educational advisers.
2. Educators and educational advisers must be provided with good working and living conditions.
3. The rank-and-file sections must constitute cells for sensitizing educators and educational advisers and increasing their awareness.
4. Meetings for permanent dialogue between educators and educational advisers must be established.

Lastly, the resolution on discipline was presented by comrade Kouakou Kra Jean-Baptiste:

The congress, aware of the responsibility and value of discipline, expresses the hope:

1. That parents will control and regulate television viewing so that their children will not see films that are dangerous and harmful to their education.

2. That parents will feel much more responsible for the education of their children by taking care to oversee their leisure activities and their choice of companions.

Motion Addressed to President

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 2 Aug 82 p 8

[Motion addressed to the president of the republic by the Third SYNECECI Congress on 31 July 1982]

[Text] The work of the Third Congress of the National Union of Educators and Educational Advisers of Ivory Coast was carried out in Yamoussoukro on 28, 29, 30, and 31 July 1982 under perfect working conditions marked by an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternity, and unity.

Today the SYNECECI, highly satisfied with its stay in the village where the chief of state was born, is anxious to present to him the following motion of support.

Considering that the president of the republic remains forever the man who is attentive and open to the major problems shaking the world and all humanity;

Considering that the policy of dialogue, peace, and fraternity among men and peoples that he has [always] advocated makes him today a respected sage of Africa and Ivory Coast, a country of prosperity and stable progress;

Considering that his major concern remains the higher interest of the Ivorian man in the concert of nations;

Considering that the special attention he pays to the education and training of tomorrow's man is manifested daily in his thoughts and actions;

Considering that teaching and education always remain in his mind as the priority of priorities;

Considering, lastly, the favorable working conditions in which he has placed the participants in our third regular congress, being held in Yamoussoukro;

The educators and educational advisers of Ivory Coast are anxious to express to him very respectfully [as published; presumably respectfully intended] their very grateful thanks;

They support intelligently and conscientiously his lofty policy of dialogue, which has now become a privileged instrument for the resolution of national, international, and worldwide conflicts; they reaffirm to him with determination their filial and sincere attachment, both to his high person and to the great ideals which characterize him;

They ask him with confidence and deference to kindly agree--he who for all Ivorians is and remains synonymous with pardon and tolerance--to review within

the next few days the situation of the teachers in higher education who, since the unfortunate incidents on the university campus on 9 and 10 February 1982, have been without a union, SYNARES [African Union for Research and Higher Education] having been dissolved because of those incidents.

May his clear-sighted lucidity continue to illuminate an always prosperous and always stable Ivory Coast.

Done at Yamoussoukro,

31 July 1982

SYNECECI Third Regular Congress

11798

CSO: 4719/1283

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

EECI PLANT TRANSFER--The Ivory Coast Electric Power Company (EECI) has decided to move part of its plant from the port of Abidjan to Yopougon Niangon. Development of the huge plant (approximately 57,000 square meters) is part of a real decentralization policy adopted by the EECI. The new plant will include administrative buildings, shops and warehouses, sandblasting and metal spraying shops, a garage, a shed for hydroelectric equipment and helicopter hangar, an infirmary, a dining hall, a game and movie room, and a control center. Construction has been underway for several weeks. The civil engineering has been assigned to SATOM (Overseas Construction Corporation) and SAGECOM. Design, management, and supervision are the responsibility of the Ble Yangra architectural firm. The future Yopougon plant represents a total investment of 2.6 billion CFA francs, not including the moving costs that will be incurred after the installation is accepted by the EECI. The plant in the port had become too old and needed to be dispersed in the form of other, more modern plants meeting the needs of the times. It is true that one cannot manufacture just anything anywhere, but one can manufacture something wherever electricity is available. That just shows how essential electricity--that basic resource--is to life. The new power plant should not present any problems as far as the safety of Yopougon Niangon's inhabitants is concerned. And for the time being, only part of the plant in the port is being relocated. Construction should be completed in July 1983. [By Francis Kakou] [Text] [Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 4 Aug 82 p 11] 11798

CSO: 4719/1283

WRAP-UP OF POST-COUP EVENTS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 8 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by Mitch Odero]

[Text]

NAIROBI's month-end hustle and bustle was in full swing on Saturday, July 31, and as the evening took command, city residents and their guests poured into town for Saturday "nite fever" unaware of the fateful Black Sunday to follow.

Saturday, July 31, 9 p.m.: Mayor Nathan Kahara was entertaining guests at a function in his house to raise funds for an overseas-bound student. Functions and parties were in full swing in other parts of the city, but somewhere else the stage was being set for a melodrama of life and death, tears and cheers, tension and relief.

Saturday 11 p.m.: Residents around Soweto Village, Embakasi, and later near the Kenya Air Force Eastleigh base at Mathare Valley, Eastleigh and Huruma heard gun shots and assumed for a while that some police sharpshooter was at it again in pursuit of some badly wanted criminal.

History

The assumption was wrong for the curtain was rising on the melodrama that later sent currents of shock waves across the country: an abortive bid was on to change the course of the nation's history.

Heavy shooting got underway at the Kenya Air Force Embakasi camp and developed into a takeover of Jomo Kenyatta International Airport's control tower. With support from the KAF Eastleigh base, Wilson Airport, the General Post Office and Kenextel were also taken over by the rebels.

Sunday, August 1, 1 a.m. Hallians Night Club in the city centre was rollicking with life and the disc jockey manning the disco system appeared to be in top form.

The club was full and bursting at the seams. The dancers were about to take to the floor for the next tune, *When the Saints go Marching In*, when Kenya Air Force soldiers marched in instead and queried if there were any Kenya Army or Police personnel present.

None seemed to be present or volunteered to pronounce their presence. The intruders went away. It would appear that recruitment for supporters of the "revolution" was now in top gear.

Gunshots were now widespread in the city while in Nanyuki, Air Force soldiers set in motion a plan of their own.

Sunday, 3 a.m.: The sound of disco music was at a high pitch at Hallians when the club was re-visited and this time the Kenya Air Force soldiers ordered that all present should have two bottles of beer each. They also cautioned that no one should

venture out into the streets. This warning was obeyed for the gun shots in the streets provided no other alternative.

Sunday, 4 a.m.: The Voice of Kenya radio and television station at Broadcasting House was taken over. An askari at the nearby Norfolk Hotel suffered some molestation just before the take over, while security personnel at VoK were simply unable to withstand the surprise move by the heavily armed soldiers.

Gun

Sunday, 4.30 a.m.: A large group of Kenya Air Force soldiers visited the Nairobi University campus and urged the students to join them. Some 600 of them, apparently subscribing to the "power through the barrel of a gun" concept, joined the bandwagon. A number of them did not live to the end of the day.

By now looting was getting underway by the rebels and their student allies and the demand seemed to be focussed on hi-fi electronic equipment which included stereo music systems, radios and colour television sets, clothing and shoes. Some even opted for heavyweight refrigerators, cookers and sofa sets.

They looted goods worth tens of millions of shillings, putting some of the city's traders out of business for a long time to come.

Sunday, 6 a.m.: VoK radio station went on the air without the normal signature tune. A terse surprise announcement followed to the effect that the Government had been overthrown. Then non-stop Western rock music followed for a while.

Sunday, 6.30 a.m.: The voice of an unfamiliar announcer was back on the air repeating the earlier announcement and directing that all political prisoners, detainees, those in prison for sentences of no more than two years and those in police cells be released at once.

Leaders

Shortly after that came "a special announcement" on behalf of the university students hailing the "August 1 Revolution". It called on the new leadership to provide

them with the "academic freedom", they had "craved" so long.

Six of the student leaders had been to the VoK studio with their press statement.

A high velocity, heavy-calibre bullet was shot through the Sunday Nation office, at Nation House on Tom Mboya Street.

Kenya Railways employees working on night shift at the Railway yard across the Railway Station had been caught unawares and were made to squat for some time as they were lectured on what had happened and required to shout "power to the people" with clenched fists.

Sunday, 7.30 a.m.: The second train arrived from Kisumu and travellers were made to join others who had arrived at 5.30 a.m. as well as those from Mombasa for the enforced "lectures".

Other travellers who had arrived in Nairobi earlier in the morning were grouped near Extelecoms building on and Haile Selassie Avenue and briefed on why the "revolution" had taken place.

The VoK announcements on the "takeover" of the Government continued.

Most VoK listeners at first thought they had tuned their sets to a wrong station. The music switched to Zairean tunes and the announcements continued to be repeated.

Sunday, 8.30 a.m.: Gun-happy Kenya Air Force soldiers toured the residential estates and imposed a "curfew". A rush for shopping was triggered in fear of an imminent food shortage.

Sunday, 9 a.m.: While residents in some estates such as Kariobangi South were being harassed by Air Force soldiers, loyal members of the Kenya Army's 7th Battalion at Langata were swinging into action to repulse the rebels.

Base

In the forefront of the counter-attack was Major-General Abdul Mohamed of the Kenya Army and others. Kahawa Garrison outside Nairobi was also moving against the Air Force base at Eastleigh.

Sunday, 10 a.m.: A fierce battle to regain VoK was in motion. The battle was soon won, while in Nanyuki the

Gilgil-based Support Battalion reinforced the Nanyuki-based First Battalion for the battle to take over the KAF base in Nanyuki.

Sunday, 10.30 a.m.: Kenya Air Force jets flew overhead in the letter 'V' formation as though to announce, victory (for who?). The strange fly past continued for a while.

Sunday, 12 noon: Troops from the 3rd Battalion in Nakuru arrived to assist in Nairobi for the takeover of the Eastleigh base and bury for good and all the newly-born "Kenya People's Redemption Council".

An estimated 71 rebels had been killed in Nairobi by now and some 200 others were fleeing in Nanyuki to the bush in the Timau and Naru Moro areas. Some General-Service Unit personnel were also killed at their Ruaraka base. Pockets of resistance were mopped up around the Norfolk Hotel and Norfolk Towers.

Sunday, 2.30 p.m.: A Kenya Air Force jet landed in Dar es Salaam with four persons aboard; the two who hijacked the plane apparently sought refuge after the abortive coup attempt.

Sunday, 5.47 p.m.: President Moi made a radio broadcast and thanked those who helped repulse the rebels. He expressed regret over the disturbances and announced a dawn to-dusk curfew.

Monday, August 2: The anti-coup developments moved even faster after continued firing the night before.

Rebels

All Nairobi University College campuses, including Kenyatta University College, were closed indefinitely because of the participation of some university students in widespread looting, the Government announced. The Government also noted that the students had issued a statement supporting anti-Government rebels and publications.

By now over 1,000 Kenya Air Force personnel had been arrested. Shopkeepers were assessing damage caused and property lost during the looting and began repairs to their shops and factories. The curfew remained in force.

Tuesday, August 3: More Kenya Air Force personnel were surrendering and other holding out being killed. City hospitals were jammed with patients and about 1,000 looters were rounded up following prompt action by Kenya and Administration police.

Wednesday August 4: life in the city returned to normal. Buses and other transport systems were running. Business, particularly in food items, was roaring as panic buying began in earnest.

At about noon, a rumour swept the town that resistance by Kenya Air Force personnel at Nanyuki was still persisting and that the rebels would bomb the city if the army continued to move in on them.

The Government promptly refuted the rumours with a reassuring statement that helped avoid possible mass panic.

Traffic

It was also found out by Wednesday that half of the dead were university students. All air traffic had resumed throughout the country. Air Force Commander Maj. Gen. P.N. Kariuki confirmed that he was not involved in the abortive coup attempt, contrary to reports in a local newspaper.

Thursday, August 5: City life throbbled but the curfew was still on. Some Government Ministries started a headcount of employees.

An international conference for the education of the blind which could not start on Monday was cancelled and rescheduled. The panic shopping spree for food slowed down, but an acute sugar shortage continued to prevail. The city in the sun was itself again, more or less.

The President made a major address to diplomats and gave a detailed account of the uprising.

The President, in his address to High Commissioners and Ambassadors at State House, Nairobi, pointed out

Failing

●Rebel soldiers forced two Air Force officers at gunpoint to fly them to Dar es Salaam when they realised that they were failing.

●A search was carried out at the university students' halls of residence where a lot of loot was recovered.

●The number of persons so far dead is 129; out of these the majority are rebels. Some innocent foreigners became victims of the sad affair.

●Arrested rebels will be tried by court-martial. Those who are civilians will be tried for their crimes in accordance with the country's laws.

Loyal

●The people of Kenya are solidly behind the Government and that is why the rebellion did not have popular support. The rest of the Armed Forces are solidly loyal to the country.

●This incident will not divert the attention of Kenyans from the path they had set and pursued since independence in 1963. The path is for positive non-alignment on global issues, good neighbourliness, observance of our international obligations, democracy, the rule of law and social justice.

●Stability has come back. He asked them to inform their governments that everything had returned to normal.

A special inter-denominational service was held in Nairobi in thanksgiving. It was attended by several leaders including the Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo and Nairobi's Mayor, Nathani Kahura.

Kenya Police Headquarters confirmed that a band of Air Force rebels had attacked the Central Police Station in Nairobi on Wednesday night in a takeover bid. A number of the rebels were being held there. The attackers were repulsed.

Friday August 6: a nephew of the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, Mr. Kibathi

Muigai, was reported seriously wounded after he was shot by members of the Armed Forces on the Langata/Uhuru Highway roundabout. The shooting took place on Monday.

The Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry estimated that more than 1,000 people may lose their jobs following the disturbances.

Curfew

Friday 1 p.m.: In a new bulletin on VoK it was announced that the 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. curfew had been relaxed to 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.

Messages of best wishes and congratulations on the suppression of the rebellion from heads of governments in various parts of the world continued to be received by the President.

Saturday, August 7 the city had by now resumed some of its busy Saturday features.

The Eastleigh area of Nairobi was sealed off by soldiers in the continued effort to mop up rebels. The move reportedly followed an earlier ambush of Kenya Army soldiers by a band of dissidents still in the area.

Banks

Several banks in the city declined to honour company cheques, except for personal cheques, in a caution measure against possible forgery of stolen cheques which had taken place during the looting.

An intensive manhunt by the security forces was launched in the Karen area for KAF rebels suspected to be hiding there.

City Mortuary officials appealed to members of the public to help in identifying bodies of their relatives and collect them so as to ease congestion at the mortuary.

COUNTRY BEGINS TALLYING COUP'S ECONOMIC COSTS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 8 Aug 82 p 19

[Article by Kamau Kaniaru: "Counting the Heavy Cost..."]

[Text]

AS businesses in and around Nairobi repair their damaged premises and mop up the litter of last Sunday's abortive coup, the repair bill will most probably remain unascertained for a long time.

At best it will be only an educated guess.

The cost of restocking looted shops and a few factories, too, is likely to remain unknown except to the individual businesses and proprietors affected.

It is, however, clear that it will run into millions of shillings which unfortunately the insurance companies will not be able to compensate for.

It will not help either to read the small print on insurance policies more closely. Any claims will certainly be counteracted by insurance companies saying the damage was caused during an insurrection for which insurance companies do not provide any cover.

The temptation will be strong to phrase the claims as if the damage was suffered through theft or burglary. But once again, insurance companies will be quick to point out that the theft and burglary were contributed to by the insurrection.

The burden of meeting the costs of repairing the damage will therefore have to lie entirely on the owners of properties. Some perhaps many, property owners whose goods were damaged or lost are understandably thinking of forwarding their claims to the Government for settlement in the

absence of any redress from insurance companies.

There is little information to go by on this aspect as such an uprising has never happened before since independence.

Perhaps some guidance can be found in the fact that the Government does not normally undertake to compensate for loss of property or life resulting from criminal acts other than in circumstances where the criminal acts were committed by the Government's agents while carrying out their lawful duties.

Since soldiers who decided to overturn their own government cannot be deemed to be carrying out their lawful duties, the Government will most likely not take on the responsibility of compensating for the damage to property and loss of life directly resulting from the insurrection.

The only exception, in this case, might be in relation to injuries or loss of life suffered by loyal troops and members of the Police Force when they were called out to put down the insurrection.

For rather obvious reasons, shops selling clothes, electronic goods, jewellery, watches, furniture and other household goods like refrigerators, cookers and tableware were prime targets of last Sunday's looting.

These are mainly the shops that normally put on alluring displays in their windows.

Chemists shops, too, suffered serious looting with the main attractions being cosmetics and toiletry articles. Medicines were largely left intact though some destruction invariably occurred.

A few factories, too, were targets of the looters. Once again,

factories producing electronic goods like radios, television sets and music equipment suffered heavily.

Goods stolen from two such Industrial Area factories, Phillips and Sanyo Arisco, run into something like Sh. 10 million.

Hopefully, some goods will be recovered by their original owners once the police and the army have finished their mopping up operations. But many will be so damaged that they will not be of much salvageable value.

One certainty is that business confidence has been struck a serious blow. Many businesses in the retail trade may not recover well enough to start trading again.

With entire stocks wiped out, severe cash flow problems might force some traders out of business. More significantly, the confidence of external investors may have been shattered to an irreparable degree.

Another significant loss is likely to be suffered by the tourism industry which is extremely sensitive to any signs of instability. Even after normal conditions have once again been restored in the country, it will still be difficult to convince tourists who do not normally know enough about Kenya to come for holidays.

This could result in a severe decline in foreign exchange earnings in the tourists industry.

Already some tour operators are reporting cancelled bookings. Many more might still be received as time goes by.

The actual cost likely to be suffered by the tourism industry in cancelled holidays and holidays that might never be booked will take long to assess.

On the whole, however, the country's basic economic infrastructure remains sound. Factories were by and large left intact so that production has not really suffered a serious setback except output is likely to be affected by the shorter working hours due to the curfew.

HOW THE AIRLINES COPE

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 8 Aug 82 p 11

[Text]

LAST weekend's unsuccessful coup in Kenya underlined South Africa's geographic vulnerability at the tip of a mainly hostile continent.

More than three-quarters of the flights between Europe and South Africa are routed via Nairobi and the closure of Jomo Kenyatta Airport for three days sent airline officials scrambling to come up with alternative flight plans.

Virtually all those flights also refuel in Nairobi during the hours of darkness. The dusk-to-dawn curfew in force meant considerable rescheduling of the 40 flights a week to and from Europe to Johannesburg through the Kenyan capital.

Several carriers, such as Swissair, have started non-stop flights from here to Europe. British Airways, which last year had its plans to start a twice-weekly non-stop service blocked by opposition from flight deck crew, has re-introduced daylight flights for the first time in over a decade.

An Olympic Airways Boeing 747 with 375 mainly South African passengers and 14 crew was stranded at Jomo Kenyatta Airport for 27 hours after landing early on Sunday morning just before the coup attempt began.

A British Airways Jumbo also en route to Johannesburg was ordered to divert to Harare, Zimbabwe, but flew straight on when the pilot found he had enough fuel to make the journey from London non-stop. The plane landed at Jan smuts Airport here two hours early, to loud cheers from a crowded passenger terminal.

A KLM Royal Dutch Airways Boeing 747 was not so fortunate. The plane was airborne when it received news that Nairobi was closed and it asked permission to overfly Sudan in order to make a direct flight to South Africa.

"Permission for the flight to continue was refused as it approached Khartoum so it diverted to Cairo. It wasn't possible to make any further plans at that stage so it went back to Holland," a spokesman said.

The scramble by the nine airlines which fly through Kenya to rearrange their flight schedules as quickly as possible reflects the lucrative nature of the Europe-South Africa run, one of the few profitable long haul routes in a time of airline industry recession.

But Sudan's attitude towards the KLM flight also reflects black Africa's attitude towards this country.

BROADCASTER RECOUNTS ORDEAL IN STUDIO

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 8 Aug 82 p 8

[Article by Mutegi Njau]

[Text]

A VOICE of Kenya broadcaster Leonard Mambo Mbotela, 40, in an interview with *Sunday Nation* yesterday narrated how rebel Kenya Air force soldiers took him from his Nairobi home at gunpoint early last Sunday to make their announcements.

"They said they wanted an announcer whose voice was recognised by wananchi and who could be trusted," Mambo said. Mambo who lives at the Government quarters at Ngara, said he did not know how the rebel KAF soldiers knew the location of his house but he later learnt that they had searched for it as far away as Kariakoo.

Three rebel soldiers woke up Mambo and his family at 5.30 a.m. on Sunday telling him not to panic although they had "taken over the Government."

They drove Mambo through the streets of the city via River Road and Moi Avenue and stopped at the Ambassador Hotel. "They instructed me not to come out of the Land Rover while they looted the nearby shops," he said.

"Outside the Ambassador, they saw some wananchi and introduced me to them saying: 'This is Leonard Mambo and he is going to make the announcement of our taking over the Government.'" Mambo said they talked with derision about the Government to people near the hotel.

"They even said they were supported by university students," Mambo said.

"We arrived at Broadcasting House just before 6 a.m. where they introduced me to their chairman, the soldier who they said, was in charge of operations at Broadcasting House.

They asked Mambo for martial music and, "when I told them I did not know anything about this they instructed me to play Lingala music."

Mambo said he was very scared because all instructions were at gunpoint with three soldiers at his back. "I tried to remain cool and composed but I was really scared," he said.

Inside the National Service studio, the "chairman" drafted all the announcements he wanted Mambo to make and threatened that if he did not co-operate, they would blow his head off.

Mambo said he was worried because they had sent away his colleague, Swaleh Athumani, who had opened the studio for he was the one who was scheduled to be on duty. "But the rebels wanted me specifically to make their announcements.

"I asked them to escort Swaleh to his house at Pumwani and they did so," Mambo said. "Then came all the announcements that you heard about, the releasing of the detainees and all those jailed for less than two years.

"When chairman saw the record, *Clinic Ya Nyayo* by Nderitu Munene inside the studio, he broke it into pieces in my presence," Mambo said.

He told how later on when Government forces under Major-General Mahmood Mohamed's command re-took the station he had to go to his office to look for a copy of the same record which featured prominently in Sunday's

listening.

The major fighting started inside BII at 9 a.m. when loyal Kenya Army troops attacked the studios, he said.

"I stayed with the bandits until exactly 9 a.m. when one of them came shouting: 'Colleagues, we are being attacked.' They ran in all directions looking for cover."

At this juncture Mambo said he was scared stiff when he was left alone.

Mambo then crawled into the nearby Purple Studio (VoK studios are named by colours) which is used for schools' broadcasting. "I ducked under a table and hid there for what seemed to me days but was actually about one hour."

"Bullets were exchanged while I hid inside the Purple Studio until I heard someone shouting: 'Shoot anyone inside here, they are all *maharamia*.' Mambo later discovered that the order was given by Maj. Gen. Mohamed.

Mambo was full of praise for Maj. Gen. Mohamed's courage for personally commanding his troops in battle.

"Nearly all the rebel KAF soldiers, about eight inside the National Service studio and about 60 others in the building, were killed during the one or two-hour battle to retake VoK," Mambo said.

One tall KAF rebel soldier whom Mambo described as having been notorious for his revolutionary antics and his insistence on Lingala music had hidden in one room near the studio. He refused to heed Maj. Gen. Mohamed's plea to him to surrender but instead fired at the advancing army soldiers.

"It was then that Maj. Gen.

Mohamed ordered grenades to be thrown into the room he was hiding in and he was killed instantly.

"When all seemed calm at about 10.45, I came out of my hideout in the Purple Studio, raising my hands up shouting I am Leonard Mambo! I work here! A soldier later told me I was lucky that I was raising my hands and I had introduced myself. He said otherwise he would have killed me instantly."

"Maj. Gen. Mohamed then came and instructed me to go to the studio and announce that *Majeshi ya Nyayo yameyapotea daponda maharamia kwa fujo*; (Nyayo forces have wiped out the rebels).

Mambo described the rebel KAF soldiers as youthful, "and they all seemed to have been drunk, especially their chairman."

He said for the whole day he had no food to eat except some soda and biscuits that the rebels soldiers gave him after looting the VoK canteen. But at 8 p.m. on Sunday, the army gave him some of their dinner ration that was supplied from their camps.

"That was the most scaring incident in my life," he said, adding that while he hid under the table in the Purple Studio, he prayed to God to save his life.

Mambo said he was taken home under the escort of two Army Land Rovers on Sunday at midnight and the following day he was picked up from his house to open the studio at 5.30 a.m. by army personnel.

Like all other VoK staff who have to work at night Mambo has, since the declaration of curfew, spent some nights at Broadcasting House.

KENYAN PRESIDENT OPENS MOMBASA AGRICULTURAL SHOW

EA272130 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The government will build an agricultural institute in Kilifi next year to improve farming technology, business management and conservation of natural resources. Making the announcement, his excellency President Moi, said the institute, which will cost 30 million pounds, will offer a 2-year course in all aspects of practical and technical assistance to farmers.

Addressing thousands of people during the official opening of the Mombasa agricultural show today, President Moi called on MPS and Kanu leaders to explain to the citizens the provisions of the national food policy.

On our efforts in self-sufficiency, President Moi said, intensive rural development must be coupled with maximizing production and the distribution of food to keep pace with the still alarming rate of increase of the population.

Calling on the coast people to make full use of the seasonal credit schemes and other forms of loans, President Moi said that there is more of an agrarian potential than has been realized.

Noting that the factors of altitude and climate are not suitable for a high yield of maize crop, President Moi called for more rice production to avoid deflation of our foreign exchange by importing food from abroad.

President Moi said that new wholesale market in Mombasa will enhance the efficiency of handling and distribution of horticultural products and that there are supplementary plans covering horticultural centers in various districts in the province.

The president noted with concern that out of all the cattle in the coast province only two percent are grade animals. He advised farmers in the province to aim at self-sufficiency and possibly a surplus in milk production.

President Moi thanked all companies, local and international organisations, communal societies and foreign governments for helping the Lamu fire

victims. He said that a total of over 8 million shillings, including 4.5 million shillings from the EEC, had been collected or firmly pledged. The president further announced that the Central of Kenya had, this very morning, presented him with the donation of 110,000 shillings in aid of the Lamu fire victims.

Inviting the president to declare the show formally open, the minister for agriculture, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, said that agricultural production in the coast province had risen by 50 percent in the last 10 years. Dr Waiyaki said that the trend was likely to continue with the increase use of irrigation in the drier parts of the region.

Earlier, President Moi had inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Kenya Navy. He also took the salute as the Kenya Navy detachment marched past the presidential dais.

CSO: 4700/1853

DOE ASKS BANKERS TO LOOSEN CREDIT TERMS

AB280946 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 2100 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The Liberian leader, Commander in Chief [CIC] Doe, has appealed to United States banks operating in Liberia to loosen their credit terms and be more sympathetic to businessmen, individuals and government. The head of state was speaking in New York last night at a dinner the Business Association of New York hosted in his honor in Manhattan.

Commander in Chief Doe noted how helpful the international institutions have been to Liberia during the period of Liberia's economic difficulties and thanked the bankers for their concern. However, he pointed out that it appears that their respective bankers in Liberia have not manifested the same degree of understanding and support which the Liberian situation demands. Head of State Doe then hoped the bankers will bring greater assistance to Liberia in its efforts to revitalize its economy. Commander in Chief Doe used the occasion to invite more investors to Liberia and said the Liberian investment incentive code was one of the most attainable on the west coast of Africa.

Meanwhile, Commander in Chief Doe has assured officials of the Liberian Shipowners Council in New York that the government of Liberia will continue to enforce the strict provisions of maritime conventions to which Liberia is a signatory. Dr Doe was a guest at a dinner yesterday by the Liberia Shipowners Council in New York City. According to the Liberian press counselor in New York, Dr Doe told the shipowners council that he had received reports that Liberian seamen have been generally commendable. He said because of those encouraging reports, Liberia feels compelled to invite the shipowners council to consider on a more increased scale the employment of Liberian seamen.

The head of state reaffirmed Liberia's commitment to the maritime program. He said in early 1980 the People's Redemption Council issued a maritime decree assuring its domestic and foreign partners that the maritime corporate revenue as well as the finance laws of Liberia remained unchanged. Dr Doe said his meeting with the shipowners attested to the fact that the Liberian government has always advocated personal contact between its partners whenever possible.

The chairman of the Liberian Shipowners Council, Mr Sammy Simoh, said the present size of the Liberian fleet since the registry of its first ship in 1949, and the respect the Liberian maritime program commands in the international community are results of the progressive policies of successful Liberian government. He said Liberia's maritime programs had always stood for the promotion of international standards, for training, working conditions and safety of vessels and crews. Mr Simoh said the success of the program is the result of the long standing governmental policy of noninterference in the technical, operational and commercial decisions of shipowners. He said this is why so many responsible shipowners have registered under the Liberian flag.

On behalf of the 35 American companies in the Federation of American-Controlled Shipping, Mr Philip Lloyd told CIC Doe that American companies favor Liberian registry over other available choices because of Liberia's policy of favoring foreign investment. He commended Liberia's maritime commissioner, Philip Bowen, and the maritime special representative in Virginia, Mr Radford Weed, for the vital role they are playing to promote Liberia's maritime programs.

CSO: 4700/1852

LIBERIA

DOE INVITES MITTERRAND TO VISIT COUNTRY

AB311715 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1600 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] French President Mr Francois Mitterrand is to visit Liberia upon the invitation of CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel K. Doe, the French press agency, AFP, reported in Monrovia today.

CIC Doe reportedly extended the French leader the invitation following the foreign minister's [as heard] this morning concerning increased French investment in Liberia and bilateral, military, economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries. Head of State Doe, who described Franco-Liberian relations as very good, praised the level of French investment in Liberia and hoped that the French Government would very soon send financial aid to Liberia as part of the country's 4-year economic recovery plan, the agency concluded.

Yesterday, the commander in chief arrived in the French capital, Paris, for a 2-day official working visit to hold talks with President Mitterrand and leading French industrialists on increased French investment in Liberia and other bilateral issues of mutual benefit to the two nations.

Head of State Doe, accompanied by his 17-man official party, have just ended a (?2-night) stopover in London where he conferred with leading officials of the British Government en route to France after having concluded a 2-week official working visit to the United States.

CSO: 4700/1852

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO STATION--A 10 kw transmitter radio station is to be constructed in Grand Bassa County shortly. It will cost \$150,000. The community radio station is expected to broadcast in both English and local languages and will cover a radius of 60 miles. [Excerpt] [AB272100 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 27 Aug 82 AB]

CLASSES SUSPENDED--Following the boycott of classes by students of the University of Liberia early today, the university authorities have issued a release officially suspending classes for the rest of the day. The release said arrangements are being made for the provision of additional commercial buses to help transport students attending classes at the university's Cendel campus outside Monrovia. The students have been protesting over the inadequate transportation facilities for students having science classes at Cendel. University officials met with the minister of state for presidential affairs, Dr Harry Nyou, early this afternoon. No details of the meeting were released. [Text] [AB012015 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Sep 82]

CSO: 4700/1852

MADAGASCAR

PRESIDENT RECEIVES FRANCE'S COT

AB272053 Paris AFP in French 1755 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 27 Aug (AFP)--Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka and French cooperation and development minister, Jean-Pierre Cot said today that relations between the two socialist countries will take a new turn.

Receiving Mr Cot, who arrived in Antananarivo yesterday for a 4-day official visit, President Ratsiraka hailed all the "generous ideas" of the French policy to which Madagascar fully subscribes.

According to Mr Ratsiraka, these "new and generous ideas" are decolonization and cooperation, the reform in the Ministry of Cooperation and in relations with African countries, the economic development of the Third World, the policy that a franc given to the Third World must not return six to France, the struggle for a new and just international economic order, the refusal to replace the current economic disorder with a new world economic disorder and Mitterrand's [words indistinct] according to which helping the Third World means helping oneself.

"The echo of these ideas resound like an Easter bell in Madagascar," Mr Ratsiraka asserted.

The Malagasy president believes that a new page has been totally turned in the "a-bit-eventful" history of relations between the two countries. He added that with its "massive aid" to the people of Madagascar and its aid to the great island during negotiations with international institutions like the IMF, the World Bank and the Club of Paris, France has expressed its desire to implement the ideas of the French socialist government.

Replying, Mr Cot spoke of the spirit of goodwill in which the French Government has sent him on the mission to Madagascar.

The French minister also expressed his personal conviction that relations between France and Madagascar have effectively made a new turn because they "are being built on new bases of frankness and confidence."

According to Mr Cot, certain existing areas of disagreement "will not pose any problem provided," he said, "the discussions are frank and without complacency."

The French minister reaffirmed that in the presence of the enormous problems facing the world, France's policy is aimed at increased solidarity and cooperation with the Third World, because "it is only in this way that each of us can get out of it," he said.

"This cooperation must become a true 'cooperation,'--this is the meaning of our policy," the minister explained, adding that he is convinced that the friendship between the two countries and governments will be strengthened after his visit to Madagascar.

CSO: 4719/1341

BRIEFS

TRAORE'S RETURN, HAYDALA'S STOPOVER--Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union, returned to Bamako shortly after 1800 today from Belgrade in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia where he was on a friendly and working visit and also from Algiers where he took part in a minisummit with Presidents Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and Khouna Ould Haydala of Mauritania. Gen Moussa Traore's plane also carried President Khouna Ould Haydala who made a stopover in Bamako on his way to Nouakchott, the Mauritanian capital. The two heads of state were received at the Bamako Senou airport by Col Amadou Baba Diarra, secretary general for organization and minister of state for equipment, who was accompanied by the members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government, the National Assembly's Bureau, the diplomatic and consular corps as well as those of the corporate bodies. [Passage indistinct on President Traore's statement to the press.] [Text] [AB010940 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 31 Aug 82]

GERMAN, EEC ASSISTANCE--The EC program for improved food supplies is to be tried out now in Mali. As of the autumn, agricultural production is to be given fresh impetus with prospective incentives of higher prices and the right to ownership of property so as to get farmers to produce not only for their own needs but also for the urban population. The German aid organization CARE is currently particularly involved in the campaign against polio in Mali. At present Mali has the highest number in the world of polio victims because of catastrophic living conditions. The most seriously threatened 200,000 of 1.3 million children will first be vaccinated twice. Contributions have furnished the means to carry out this campaign. [Text] [Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4720/21

NEW BUDGET COMPARED WITH ELECTORAL PROMISES

Port Louis THE NATION in French 1 Aug 82 pp 1,8

[Editorial: "The More Things Change . . ."]

[Text] This is definitely the end of illusions. The much-vaunted promises of change prior to the elections were but a subtle means of winning sympathy and support. This was only a stepping-stone toward winning power. Today, faced with the reality, the people are realizing that the promise merchants sold nothing but wind. The electoral propaganda had an anesthetic effect, but the awakening now is brutal. The 1982-83 budget put an end to the sleeping dreams of a people hypnotized by the electoral promises.

The finance minister is looking for scapegoats. He is trying to blame austerity and the new economic measures on the preceding government. The word "legacy" serves him as a pretext. And yet Mr Berenger seems to have forgotten that during a press conference held on 3 April 1982, he made a point of stressing that the economic "legacy" the outgoing government would leave him would in no way compromise the "socialist measures" of an MMM/PSM regime. Thus he cannot now hide behind the argument of such a "legacy" to justify his decisions.

Mr Berenger, who was the spokesman of the economic commission within the MMM, was familiar with the financial situation of the state, and he cannot play the innocent today.

For the MMM/PSM, change, since 12 June, has meant still closer relations with the IMF, the private sector, the MEF [Mauritian Employers Federation]--in short, all the cohorts of heavy capital. The supporters of the MMM/PSM must be more than surprised today to hear the finance minister defend the IMF with a certain passion. Didn't he say that it was necessary to break away from this American agent, this organization of international capitalism? Would the people have voted so massively for an MMM/PSM government only to hear that the country is more of "a colony" of the IMF than ever?

It is absurd to want to pretend that the old government tied the hands of the island of Mauritius by submitting to unacceptable IMF conditions. If the people have given this much authority to the MMM/PSM it was precisely with a view to liberation from all that the MMM regarded as a hindrance to national

progress and economic independence. Also, the government lapses into absurdity when it declares with a straight face that it is not in a position to turn its back on the IMF. The harsh truth is that the MMM/PSM never pursued a "policy of truth" when it was in the opposition. All of the attacks made upon the IMF were nothing but a policy of demagoguery to win voters over.

A delegation headed by Mr Berenger will soon go to Washington for talks with the IMF. It is obvious that it is not going to the United States to declare war on that institution. When we realize that the meager 8 percent compensation was dictated by the IMF, and that the representatives of this fund came to scrutinize the 1982-83 budget, we can only conclude that the government has neither the desire nor the determination to change the structures in the country.

The IMF or "international capitalism" is not the only force exerting pressure on the government. Domestic capitalism has also exercised its grip in one way or another on the government.

The favorable reaction from the private sector concerning wage compensation and the 1982-83 budget are indications that there is complicity between the high finance circles and the government. The MMM/PSM, which promised "ene nouvo simin, pou ene nouvo la vie," pursued a right-wing path for barely six weeks after the elections. Wasn't it the MEF which demanded relief from the export tax burden? The minister of finance granted it. However, there has been no increase in the laughable 8 percent. On the contrary, a 12 percent stamp duty now makes import invoices more burdensome--which clearly means a rise in living costs. Rice and flour will cost more, and a sales tax will also be introduced, penalizing the average consumer. In all of this arithmetic, capitalism comes out the winner. This is why the right wing is jubilant and praises the new government. How far we are from the great electoral promises!

The 1982-83 budget, after having awakened the people from the electoral anesthesia, has knocked it on the head again, this time economically. The campaign to condition the people which began just after the new government took office was designed to dull the awareness of the people. This time, the government missed its mark. The austerity budget will weigh heavily in the days to come. The consumers, the wage earners, the office workers and the average Mauritian citizens will place their hands not on their hearts, but perhaps on empty wallets.

5157

CSO: 4719/1274

ACTIVITIES OF MAURITIAN SOCIAL YOUTH MOVEMENT REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] The Mauritian Social Youth Movement (MSJM) is organizing a series of volunteer and social activities beginning next Sunday and extending until 12 September, to mark its 15th anniversary. The activities will take place in the various regions of the island and will include exhibits, blood donation campaigns, cultural performances and also a forum on the role of social movements in the development of the island of Mauritius.

The leaders of the MSJM--Philippe Collard, president; Gabriel Savrimuthu, secretary; Andre Savrimuthu, activities chairman; and Sylvio Sundunum, Antonio Bhoyroo and Miss Chantal Zaire--gave a description yesterday of the various activities and the stages in the movement since its founding by Father Antoni Ponnudurai on 15 August 1967.

The goal of the movement is to serve the neglected and the poor. It is in this spirit that the members help with the building of houses for the poorest and most neglected citizens. Before undertaking the construction of such homes, the MSJM leaders investigate to establish if the individual in question is qualified for such aid. After the hurricane named Gervaise, the volunteers in the movement helped with the construction of homes in various localities on the island, among others Camp de Masque, in Grand-Gaube.

Other important MSJM activities include the offering of courses at the St Ignace School for those who failed sixth form examinations, community work at the O'Connor farm in Curepipe, where four young people are permanently employed, exploiting an area of almost three arpents made available to them by the diocese.

The MSJM also has about 35 young women, distributed in four sections throughout the island, who also engage in social and community activities.

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CSO: 4719/1276

LABOR PARTY YOUTH CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT

Port Louis THE NATION in French 5 Aug 82 pp 1,4

[Text] The Socialist Youth have decided to renew their activities with a view to unmasking the bluff of the MMM/PSM, which made dazzling promises to the common people during the electoral campaign, but is now swinging toward the capitalist camp. In this connection, a first meeting has been scheduled for next Tuesday at the market in Rose-Belle, while a second will be held the following day at the Milan Cinema in Quatre-Bornes.

During a press conference held yesterday, Mr Krisnaduth Bhorra (who was accompanied by Messrs Burty David, Harry Booluck, Ajum Dahal, Ramesh Bagobin and Raj Sunassee) analyzed the 11 June defeat, while at the same time condemning the MMM/PSM double-talk.

In the view of Mr Burty David, the PT [Labor Party] is situated neither on the right nor in the center, but rather on the left. The renewed activity of the PT will begin, he said, during a special congress to be held on Sunday, 5 September, at the Eden Secondary School in Rose Hill.

According to Mr Harry Booluck, the government is using its legacy from the outgoing government as an excuse, whereas the MMM itself is in part responsible for the sabotage of the country's economy. The MMM forgets, he said, that thanks to the savage strikes, 900,000 labor days were lost, not to mention the fact that the government then had to pay 860 million rupees in demurrage fees (freight surcharges) for the vessels blocked in the port.

In 1971, Mr Booluck noted, dockers loaded 6,080 tons of goods, while in 1979, when they were paid considerably more money, they loaded only 3,050 tons.

He denounced the electoral promises made by the MMM/PSM, and said that the ordinary people can see today that this was demagogy pure and simple. "Today the government is swinging toward the capitalist camp, to judge from the statements made by the leaders of the Joint Economic Committee (JEC), Mauritius Employers' Federation (MEF), Mauritius Sugar Producers' Association (MSPA), Mauritius Taxpayers' Association (MTPA), and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI) concerning the 1982-83 budget," Mr Booluck added. It is obvious that the people will have to pay the costs while the rich will see their wealth increase.

Mr Ajum Dahal Jr noted that the MMM/PSM made wage compensation equivalent to the rise in living costs its battlehorse. This was confirmed by Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth shortly after he took office. "But the present increase averaging 6.4 percent does not equal even 50 percent of the increase in living costs, estimated at 13.4 percent," Mr Dahal explained. He also talked about the stamp duty, which has been increased from 5 to 12 percent, and the introduction of a sales tax--a far cry from the socialist budget which Mr Paul Berenger promised to present to the people.

In Mr Dahal's view, it is now clear that the brutal increase in the stamp duty will place a burden on the little people, because this would be the equivalent of 3.85 percent of the cost of living. As to the sales tax, it will to some extent mean disaster for small businessmen and entrepreneurs who will be unable to manage their establishments under a very complicated system. The result is that this will further aggravate the unemployment crisis and favor the bigwigs.

Mr Dahal also said that nationalization and agrarian reform are not included in the budget, and as one could see, this meant a merciless swing toward the right. By way of example he cited the concession made on the export duty on sugar, enabling the sugar industry to pocket 57 million rupees, while there was a record harvest this year and the industry also benefited from an increase in the prices offered by the European Economic Community.

5157

CSO: 4719/1276

GOVERNMENT HALT OF EXPORTS TO DIEGO GARCIA CRITICIZED

Port Louis THE NATION in French 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Trade and Diego Garcia--A Step Away From Recovery"]

[Text] The "political" decision by the government to halt the export of fruits and vegetables to Diego Garcia has caused a certain upset. If it appears that the government does not want, just prior to the official visit to be paid by Mrs Indira Gandhi, to agree to sell supplies to the Diego Garcia garrison, one must remember first of all that the Indian prime minister has after all asked the United States for aid so that the economy of her country will not suffer. Moreover, the decision by the government will deprive Mauritius of a million rupees in foreign exchange per month at the outset.

It will be recalled that the issue of supplying fruits, vegetables and eggs was raised in Washington during the visit paid there last year by Sir Satcam Boolell. After the Americans refused to purchase the accumulation, he again applied urgently to the American embassy for help in finding a market for our farm products. The Chamber of Agriculture, the Marketing Board and the Ministry of Agriculture entered into negotiations. The purpose was to allow farmers to produce more while guaranteeing them a profitable market, because they are often discouraged by the instability of prices and overproduction. In this way a certain number of jobs could have been created, not only through greater production, but also because additional manpower would have been needed for cleaning and packing the vegetables.

As is known, a number of farmers have decided not to produce eggs or chickens any longer. Earlier market saturation occurred, with a vertical decline in prices. The shipping of eggs to Diego Garcia could have led to the recovery of this industry.

The decision of the government, doubtless based on political reasons, works against recovery. The vegetable market is more than self-sufficient, as can be seen daily. Thus those who raise vegetables will pay the price of politics.

5157

CSO: 4719/1274

FUTURE PLANS OF STUDENT ORGANIZATION DESCRIBED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 3 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Oomme Narod: "In a Time of Change, the Students Demand a More Decisive Role"]

[Text] The students today do not want to remain cloistered within the four walls of the classrooms listening passively to their teachers any longer. They are demanding the right to make their voices heard in the decisions adopted on all levels with regard to their academic education, their vocational training and their social responsibilities in general. They even want to go beyond the limited framework of the island of Mauritius to join their voices with those of other young people in the world.

The Mauritius Association of Students (MAS), which claims to represent 90 percent of the category A and B private secondary school students on the island, plans to engage in professional trade unionism beginning next September. In addition, various committees will undertake a study of various issues pertaining to education, the better to defend the interests of the students.

Student unionism is an old dream, which began in 1980, when on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the great May 1975 uprising, the young people saw that their five-year-old demands had barely been recognized.

Also, the eternal problem of reorganization recurs every year with the departure of those finishing their secondary school studies. Others take over, but they lack a certain basic training.

The MAS has first of all committed itself to strengthening its popular base by waging an intensive campaign among the students. A considerable number of student councils at the A and B category schools have joined the association in the past two years, not to mention a considerable number of students in denominational and state secondary schools.

What Is Student Unionism?

Beginning in September 1982, the members of the MAS will no longer be the student councils, but the individual students. Dues of one rupee will be

Teaching of Creole

With a view to demanding that education be made Mauritian, the education commission of the MAS joined the Front for the Unity of the Mauritian People (FUPM).

The MAS firmly believes that only the elimination of the sectarian clauses in our constitution can make education more Mauritian. It wants such subjects as the history and literature of Mauritius, agriculture and also the Creole language included in the curriculum. It refuses to be content with promoting Creole as a teaching language, and wants it to be taught as one subject, among others.

The MAS has also joined with the National Lor Lexamen Form III Front to demand that national examinations on the third-form level be suspended until the inequalities existing between the state and private secondary schools have been eliminated. At the beginning of June 1982, the MAS participated in a forum at which Karlo Juan presided. In a statement carried in LE MAURICIEN on 17 April 1982, the MMM/PSM endorsed the idea that the national examinations for the third form should not be hastily organized.

Currently the MAS is preparing a file it plans to submit to the National Education Commission established by the minister of education, which will begin its sessions in less than a month.

A Creole School

Through its culture commission, the MAS plans to establish a school for Creole culture, music and language in Port Louis at the beginning of next year. Negotiations are currently under way with a secondary school which is planning to close and which might turn over its premises to the MAS.

A Progressive Association

The ideology commission has the task of establishing the association's ideological line, training the members and propagating the idea of the MAS among young people.

The Mauritius Association of Students seeks in fact to be a progressive association, which wants moreover to maintain its independence and its identity separate from the political parties.

The Education Budget

One of the main concerns of this fourth commission is the study of the portion of the budget allocated to education by the government, and its distribution.

The MAS maintains relations with the All-African Students Association (AASU) in Ghana, the International Association of Students (IAS) in Paris, the National Union of Students (NUS) in Great Britain and the International

required of each member. To date, although the MAS could legitimately ask its members for a fee, it has not done so, having neither a secretariat nor an administrative structure.

A student center will soon be established in Rose-Hill, where any student will be welcome to register his complaints and suggestions with regard to education. This will be the permanent secretariat of the MAS.

One of the important decisions adopted at the last general meeting of the MAS approved allowing membership without necessarily requiring enrollment in a secondary school on the island. Those who are taking correspondence courses or private courses and university students are equally welcome.

The MAS also plans to pursue its activities in the junior secondary schools (JSS), as well as on the primary and pre-primary levels, through parent-teacher associations. The Mauritian Students Union, whose members are students at the University of Mauritius, is already working in close collaboration with the MAS.

President Not a Student

Ahmed Rajabally, who has been the acting president of the MAS since 1981, is not enrolled in a secondary school on the island. He has been a member of the association since 1975, when he was still in the first form.

When asked about the possible risks existing for a student association which is not headed by the students themselves and thus might neglect the authentic and real problems of those truly concerned, Ahmed Rajabally, supported by the PRO of the MAS, Reman Bhagailoo, told us that beginning next September, executive positions in the MAS will be exclusively reserved for young people officially enrolled in secondary schools on the island. The full-time employees at the secretariat in Rose-Hill, who will be paid by the MAS, will not be required to be students.

MAS Activities

The Mauritius Students Association functions on the basis of permanent commissions, of which there are five at present, dealing with education, culture, ideology, economics and international relations.

The education commission is in constant contact with the UPSEE, a trade union of which the teaching and non-teaching personnel at private secondary schools are members. Occasionally it joins common-front organizations including other groups interested in educational problems. In July of 1981, the education commission joined the Education Unity Front (FUE), which included the UPSEE and the Managers of Private Secondary Schools Union (MPSSU), which had organized a hunger strike.

Union of Students (IUS) in Czechoslovakia. The exchange includes letters, visits paid by delegations and the dispatch of Mauritian students abroad.

1983 Conference

Since the advent of a leftist government in Mauritius, which wants to revive regional cooperation, the MAS has decided to strengthen the links with the riparian nations of the Indian Ocean. Within this framework, the association plans to organize a conference to be held on the island of Mauritius in 1983, with, it hopes, financial support from the governments of Mauritius and the Seychelles. Delegations will undertake the necessary trips for the preliminary work.

The main themes of the conference will be (a) the Indian Ocean, a peace zone, and the return of Chagos to Mauritius, and (b) education problems on the islands.

May 1975 is far behind us. The revolutionaries of yesteryear have settled down. But the turmoil characteristic of youth will not cease to manifest itself. The youth of 1982 is on the move, and it has reason to be. Otherwise there would be the risk that change would not occur.

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CSO: 4719/1275

BRIEFS

PMSD TO DETERMINE FUTURE--The PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] will determine its future during a seminar to be held in Curepipe this coming September. This decision was made yesterday afternoon during a meeting of the executive board of the party, the first since its defeat in the most recent general elections. During this seminar, the participants will be called upon to make major decisions. They will have to decide about a possible reorganization of the party, taking the new political situation in the country since 11 June into account. The possibility that the PMSD will be dissolved and a new party formed is currently being contemplated by the PMSD leadership. It was also decided in the course of the meeting yesterday to hold the annual party congress next December. The congress will be expected to confirm the various decisions adopted during the September seminar. Moreover, a committee including members of the executive board and party supporters was appointed to study the 1982-83 budget, which will be submitted to the parliament this afternoon by Minister of Finance Paul Berenger. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Jul 82 p 4] 5157

CSO: 4719/1274

DISAFFECTED YOUTH'S CUSTOMS LAMENTED, MEASURES ADVOCATED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 1 Aug 82 pp 34-35

[Article by Hilario Matusse]

[Excerpts] I met Madalena, a member of that small group of people caught up in crowds and meetings, opposite the M-K center; she has bulging eyes set like two glittering dimples in a face marked and colored by pencil, rouge and other cosmetics I cannot identify.

Her theatrical cunning gestures, such acrobatic workouts, convey unchecked emotion, bursting explosively from her almost uncovered chest.

Her costume of thin mesh, obviously tracing the contours which do not escape the least curious observer, is exhibited haughtily with the exuberance of one who prides herself on her skill in dressing.

That afternoon, the M-K center was jammed with people buying all kinds of goods and supplies. A very large truck was unloading many cases of beer to quench the thirst of hundreds who waited impatiently, ready to attack.

The confusion of the furious search for the delicious liquid was aggravating Madalena.

Madalena strolled unhurriedly since she did not have a schedule to keep, if she did not witness the merry bustle of the M-K center, she roamed around with this or that associate, visiting apartments whose very walls were endangered by melodious noises as they shook to the beat of stereophonic sound and rhythm.

Finally, she arrived at the tea room where Milu, Carlitos and others were already comfortable; they go there occasionally and smoke. Her thin mesh outfit, emphasizing her curves, attracted the attention of those present and she realized that everyone was staring at her. As she liked being the center of attention, she breathed deeply and felt fulfilled.

To make a long story short, she is the star of the gang, thanks to the attributes and talents which nature and the memories of that society mark and endow her.

Madalena, who does not work or study, agitated violently trying to be at the center of the rejection of the new social order. She complained about the

shortage of goods, protested against the abnormal situations calling them futile fantasies and perservered in imagining things. She objects to "a socialism which I do not know" and retreats into ignorance and a lack of knowledge.

Madalena and her gang, sunk into this marginal life which makes them totally blind, live far from reality and the Western values which they have heard of and do not know despite the fact that they aspire to them. Taking this or that as a model, overcome by such blindness and alientation, they still do not see any progress in the land of their birth. There is, however, one interesting aspect--"I even like my country, you know...." At least they remember where they were born, like a bird who does not forget the nest. Why not start there?

Calming her high spirits, Madalena, true to the gang's spirit, turned the conversation to the party to be held that night somewhere in an apartment decorated with red lights. She is not concerned about resting. Madalena can sleep all morning and afternoon. This cycle will repeat itself until one fine, more constructive and useful day (in this most hopeful hypothesis) Madalena modifies her life; although she is still young, very prominent wrinkles mark her face, perhaps a sign of the great quantities of alcohol she drinks.

When I look at this and other Madalenas, some ideas come to mind. Gaiety, expansiveness and merry making are as much the characteristics of youth as socialism. Thus, in my view, the problem is not in the parties, recreation and diversion. The problem is not in the "Sanzala," dances or tea rooms. It is in the reduction of multifaceted life to this small part, totally ignoring what sustains it and is basic to it. It is a fact that young people need recreation and this should concern all youth and their mass organizations.

The youth clubs, endowed with their greater energy, extensive activities and more diversified functions, can perhaps contain the frenzy of the Madalenas, Carlitos and many others, using to better advantage their free time (which may be most or all of their time). They can also help enlighten Madalena about the lack of supplies which she protests without rectifying, like many others who demand vehemently so they can consume what they did not produce.

I believe that basic work in training the masses will make Madalena aware of and realistic about the dynamic social transformation in which she has been involved without comprehending.

9479

CSO: 4742/365

ARMED FORCES KILL 'BANDITS,' FREE CAPTIVES

EA241140 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Fifteen armed bandits were shot dead by the Mozambican armed forces, the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] while trying to enter Homoine District headquarters in Inhambane last Saturday. The FPLM wounded and captured a number of bandits in the fighting. The bandits killed five people and looted property while retreating. They left behind an automatic rifle, 15 rifle magazines, ammunition and other equipment. Life returned to normal at Homoine District headquarters immediately after the fight.

On the same day, the FPLM liberated all of the students at a primary school teachers training center who had been kidnapped by the armed gangsters on last Wednesday in (?Homoine). The students, most of whom are girls, were liberated in the (Nhaurane) area of Homoine District. In their retreat the bandits left behind all of the goods and food they had looted when they stormed the teachers training center.

Lucio Mariano (Daudu), who was kidnapped by the bandits, said that South African aircraft have been ferrying arms to the armed bandits at night. This man, who was kidnapped on 25 April this year by the armed bandits, reported to the authorities in Panda District last week. Lucio Mariano (Daudu), who was kidnapped at Macavelane location in Panda District, was the Mozambique agriculture department local branch official. He told our radio station in Inhambane that he and 115 members of the public were taken to a bandit base in Gaza Province after being kidnapped. He said that 63 of those people have escaped from the base so far.

CSO: 4742/380

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE WOMEN'S DELEGATION--A joint delegation of the Federation of Vietnamese Women and the Committee of Solidarity and Friendship With the Peoples of Africa and Asia has been visiting the People's Republic of Mozambique since 23 July 1982; their schedule includes contacts with the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women] and the Mozambican Association of Friendship With the Peoples. Maj Gen Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the Federation of Vietnamese Women, a member of the Committee of Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of Africa and Asia and head of the visiting delegation, said, "the exchange of views to coordinate efforts in our struggle is indispensable." In the picture [photo not reproduced], Nguyen Thi Dinh is seen on the reviewing stand during the 24 July rally in which she participated. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 1 Aug 82 p 13] 9479

USSR HEALTH DELEGATION--S.P. Burenkov, the USSR's minister of health, was in Mozambique this week for an official and friendly visit. In Maputo, the USSR minister of health held talks with a Mozambican delegation headed by Pascoal Mucumbi, minister of health, at which time joint projects were analyzed and planned. In the context of existing cooperation agreements, many Soviet doctors and specialists work in our hospitals and there is also close collaboration between the Institute of Parasitology and Tropical Medicine in the USSR and Mozambican specialists. [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 1 Aug 82 p 11] 9479

NRM REPORTED VICTORY CLAIMS--The Mozambique National Resistance Movement says that it captured and held the town of Inharrime earlier this week in the campaign against the forces of the Marxist regime in Maputo. The movement says it killed seven government troops and blew up a train. It denied reports from Maputo that seven of its bases had been destroyed in counteroffensives. In its turn, the Mozambique Government has denied claims by the movement that the water and electricity supplies of the country's second largest city were cut off earlier this week. The movement said earlier that the port of Beira was left without water and power after it had blown up transmission lines and water pipelines in the north of the country. No power from the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme is reaching the south African power grid at present. The lines have apparently been sabotaged. [Text] [LD211310 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Aug 82]

KOUNTCHE RECEIVES CHADIAN, AFGHAN DELEGATES

AB281034 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] President Kountche has granted audiences to the leaders of the delegations of Chad and the Afghan Resistance Movement attending the ministerial session of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO]. After the audience, the Chadian delegate, Mr Issa Ousmane, told our reporter about the situation in his country.

[Begin recording] [Issa Ousmane] We have come to attend the meeting of the ICO. But due to some circumstances, we have unfortunately been too late to attend the session. However, we have also brought a message from Comrade Hissein Habre, chairman of the Council of State and head of state, to his brother Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state. As you can notice now, I have just conveyed the message.

[Question] Could you speak of the exact situation in your country?

[Answer] I can tell you that the situation prevailing in Chad is (?not bright)--whether political or even economic. Because on the political front, it is now that we are making appeals to our other brothers who have chosen to be (?less) separated from us, now we are [words indistinct] and several moves have been made. Substantial progress has been made. You have heard of the meetings in Libreville and that of Franceville. At the instruction of the head of state, the delegation which accompanied him to the Franceville talks remained in that town to continue to work with the other delegations with the view to finding a common ground among all parties involved. Now the economic situation is catastrophic. Because in Chad, the state itself has not established its (?foundation) following the conflict. Also, the country has been hit by the drought and its attendant famine. But we are praying for God to save us from that situation and we entertain the hope that our friends will come to our help. [End recording]

For his part, the leader of the Afghan delegation, (Mr Abdul Rasoun Sayad), said he briefed President Kountche on the situation with which the Afghan resistance is confronted.

[Begin recording] [Sayad--in French] We have just been received by his excellency the president of Niger, with whom we examined the political situation prevailing in Afghanistan. We also spoke of the Islamic conference. In this regard, we thanked him for both accepting to host the Islamic conference and also inviting delegation of the Afghan resistance for a better understanding of the developments in Afghanistan. President Kountche told us that the Niger people are concerned over the situation in Afghanistan. He also said that the essential bond between Niger and the Afghan people is Islam and this bond will remain alive forever. He also pledged the permanent support of the people of Niger and their government to the Afghan combatants. Later, we expressed wishes of happiness and prosperity as well as gratitude to the head of state and the Niger people.

[Question] Do you think that the Afghan resistance will possibly have the means necessary to achieve its goals?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, the Afghan resistance, as you may know, is fighting a form of very powerful communism. This Soviet communism is not threatening Afghanistan alone but to the whole Muslim world. As you are aware, the Afghan fighters do not have enough means to match the Soviet power. However, thanks to our faith and our determination, we have inflicted extremely considerable human and material damage on the Soviet enemy and believe me, with our determination, we will succeed in making the Soviets regret having invaded Afghanistan. We will make them retreat and leave our country. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/1343

BRIEFS

RIVERS GOVERNMENT SAID PARALYZED--WORK in the Rivers State Ministry of Health and related insitutions has been paralysed as a result of non-payment of salaries for three months. Investigations carried out by the New Nigerian in some parts of the state revealed that majority of the junior workers in the ministry no longer turned up at their offices. The investigation further revealed that the "messy" financial situation had adversely affected the executive of ten general and 50 cottage hospitals' projects. Some government medical institutions in the state, the source added, have started to charge fees for medical treatments given to under-aged children. Contacted on the situation, a senior official of the state Ministry of Health said that his ministry was making plans to lay-out another batch of at least 800 of its junior workers to enable it contain the situation. The ministry had earlier sacked about 500 of its staff. It was also understood that many of the affected workers had taken to other jobs to make ends meet. The non-payment of the salaries had been attributed to the economic recession in the country. [Friday O. Paul] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Aug 82 p 3]

PPP HAS NOT RE-APPLIED--THE unregistered Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) is yet to re-apply for registration. According to the Executive Secretary of the Federal Electoral Commission, (FEDECO), Alhaji Saidu Barda, the second application form obtained on behalf of the PPP was yet to be returned to the commission. Speaking at an interview in Kano yesterday, Alhaji Saidu Barda said the impression being created through the media by some PPP officials was different from what was going on between the unregistered party and FEDECO. He then emphasised that the registration of political parties was a continuous exercise which could be done even a day to elections. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Aug 82 p 1]

ARMY WARNS PERSONNEL ABROAD--THE Nigerian Army has warned all its personnel in foreign institutions to desist from participating in student unionism. The Army Directorate of Training said in June Edition of "SOJA" that a directive to this effect has been communicated to all students. It advised the students that communications between them and the army headquarters should be routed through their appropriate defence advisers. It warned that any correspondence which side-tracked this channel would be ignored and offenders severely dealt with. The statement further explained that where students were concentrated in good number in foreign military institutions, the most senior student must be the leader and spokesman in all matters. Policy, security and other sensitive statements, it said, should receive the prior clearance of the appropriate

defence adviser. The directorate emphasized that officers and men who had completed a military or civil courses which lasted up to nine months would not immediately proceed on another course. It, however, said that those who had been sponsored for courses lasting between nine to 12 months would be bonded for three years while courses which extended beyond one year would carry a five year bond. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Aug 82 p 9]

CANALS FOR FLOOD PREVENTION--THE Lagos State Government is planning to build canals at a cost of 90 million Naira to serve as water outlets in areas with inadequate drainages. The state's Commissioner for Housing and Environment, Alhaji Alabi Masha disclosed this to the New Nigerian at an interview in Minna where he attended the conference of National Council on Works. Alhaji Alabi said flood had become a major problem to the government and that all hands were now on deck to find a lasting solution. He said the state government had identified that lack of outlets for rainwater in most parts of Lagos was the major cause of flooding in the city. He said the government spent over 10 million Naira for the construction of drainages since the present administration came to power. On waste disposal, the commissioner said that his ministry has taken adequate steps to rid Lagos of dirt. Sophisticated incinerating equipment have been procured for this purpose. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Aug 82 p 16]

SECRETS ACT URGED--THE Federal Government has been urged to disallow highly-placed military personnel from publishing matters which came to their knowledge when they held such sensitive positions. In the concluding part of an exclusive interview with the New Nigerian in Kano, Alhaji Aliko Mohammed, Chairman of the Bank of the North said the law placing an embargo on publication of confidential matters and official secrets should be strictly enforced. He explained that when a bitter war such as the Nigerian civil war has ended and reconciliation is going on "there are some things which shouldn't be said so as not to open old wounds". He was of the view that most of the books on the war which had been published by retired army officers had a tendency "to reveal confidential matters and to open old wounds". He said, his views however did not include Major-General Joseph Garba's "REVOLUTION IN NIGERIA--ANOTHER VIEW", which he was yet to read. Books written by military officers include "My command" by General Obasanjo; "The Nigerian Revolution" by Madiebo; "Why We Struck" by Ademoyega and Nigeria's Five Majors" by Ben Gbulie. [Abdulhamid Babatunde][Text][Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Aug 82 p 1]

CULTURAL CENTER IN FRG--A Nigerian Information and Cultural Center was opened in Bonn. This is the first African institution of this sort in the federal capital. It is, however, the twenty-second that Nigeria maintains in the most important places of the world. Bonn was chosen since the FRG is Nigeria's second largest trade partner in Europe and more than 250 German firms are involved in trade with Nigeria. The center will primarily supply comprehensive and relevant information about the country. It offers opportunities for exhibitions, conferences, film presentations. It is already receiving over 150 written requests for information daily. [Text] [Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Aug 82 p 2]

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT--Japan has given Senegal a non-refundable grant of 1.3 billion CFA francs for the construction of a professional and technical training center in Dakar. The agreement for this aid was signed this afternoon by Economy and Finance Minister Ousmane Seck and the Japanese ambassador in Senegal.
[AB270951 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 26 Aug 82 AB]

CSO: 4719/1336

COMMENTARY LAUDS U.S. ASSISTANCE FRIENDSHIP

EA271644 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Commentary by 'Abd ar-Rahman (Fidow 'Abdi)]

[Excerpts] The SDR is an independent country which is free to implement its own policies and which pursues a positive nonaligned policy and welcomes anyone interested in cooperating with it as long as this does not run counter to the interests of the Somali people. In pursuance of this clear policy the SDR has in the past few years broadened and strengthen its political and cooperation relations in various fields with world governments, particularly with fraternal Arab countries, with the exception of the several so-called Arab countries which are puppets of the Soviet Union. Other countries with which the SDR has cordial relations include Western Europe and the United States.

When we turn to the burgeoning relations between the SDR and the United States, which are founded on cooperation and mutual respect, Mogadishu and Washington consider the strengthening of these relations to be in the interests of their two peoples.

The friendly relations between the two countries were further cemented following the historic visit of the president of the SDR, Challe Muhammad Siad Barre to the United States last March, when the two countries signed an agreement on cooperation in the defense, diplomatic, political, economic, technical and social fields.

In accordance with that agreement, the United States has sent emergency military assistance to the SDR in the past few months so that the SDR can secure and defend its sovereignty and, at the same time, repulse the provocation and greed of Abyssinians and the hegemony of the big powers behind it. The Addis Ababa regime attempted to misinterpret the military assistance with which the Somali Government intends to defend its soil, when the world is fully informed of the naked attacks by the forces of the Abyssinian regime and its allies on certain districts of the SDR.

The U.S. Government, which is well informed on the tension in this region and which is always aware of the provocations of the Abyssinian black

colonialism and the other forces which support it, has once again extended military assistance which has recently been arriving in the SDR. The emergency military assistance was in response to Somalia's need to counter the Abyssinian armed attacks--and those of their supporters--on Somalia.

This U.S. emergency military assistance to the SDR, therefore, serves to further strengthen the friendly relations in various fields between the two countries and also serves to shock and create anxiety in the hearts of the enemy of the Somali people.

CSO: 4503/39

FRONT SCORES U.S. SUPPORT FOR SIAD BARRE

EA011212 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somalia to Somalia 1800 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Somalia people wherever they may be are currently engaged in a struggle in defense of their existence, national sovereignty and flag, dignity and territorial integrity. This struggle is a nationalist one against the Siad Barre regime.

It is unfortunate that despite the chaotic situation in Somalia and despite the fact that the front is struggling to eradicate such policies [which led to chaos], the U.S. administration and President Reagan have openly declared for the suppression of this age-old struggle of the masses and are propping up the tottering antiunity regime. It appears that the U.S. administration is closing its eyes to the cause of justice in Somalia [words indistinct] and instead is becoming actively involved in inflicting hardship on the Somalia people. It condones the oppression, suppression and massacre of the Somalia people by Siad Barre.

The U.S. Government has openly declared this (?unust) policy after open participation in human rights violations in various other countries. Its support for unpopular, unjust and undemocratic regimes is known. Relations between the United States and the Iranian people as they once were and as they are today are a shining example to the United States. This is, of course, the direct result of U.S. policy.

Similarly, U.S. military and political support for dictator Siad Barre will create lasting enmity and [words indistinct] through Reagan's anti-Somali policies. The DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] calls on the United States to reconsider its interference in Somali affairs. It should disengage from involvement in Somali affairs and withdraw its support of Siad Barre's fascist regime.

CSO: 4503/39

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

INSURGENTS CLAIM VICTORIES--The gallant freedom fighters of the Western Somali Liberation Fronts [WSLF] engaged in a fierce fight with the black Abyssinian colonialists forces at Segag, (Hadba Hallo), (Dobaleh) and (Sura Amudle) in (Nogob) district from 9 to 18 August. The intrepid freedom fighters of the WSLF killed 93 black Abyssinian colonialist officers and men and wounded many others. Four vehicles belonging to the black Amhara colonizers were destroyed and 53 assorted rifles and some rations captured. The brave WSLF freedom fighters suffered six killed and seven wounded. [Text] [LD300616 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 29 Aug 82]

FRONT CLAIMS ETHIOPIANS KILLED--The heroic Somali Abo fighters and forces of the black Abyssinian regime in (?the middle) of this month clashed at Arba in [word indistinct] district of Bale Region. In the battle, the Somali Abo freedom fighters killed 28 Abyssinian soldiers and wounded many others. They also captured six AK rifles and various other items of equipment from the enemy. (?Four) Somali Abo martyrs were killed. The report also adds that another fierce clash took place between the Somali Abo heroes and the Abyssinian black colonialist forces, on 24 August, at Negele Town, in Sidamo Region. The battle is still continuing and we shall inform you of further developments. The enemy has suffered heavy casualties. [Text] [EA311150 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 31 Aug 82]

FRG DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE--As a result of negotiations in Mogadishu, the federal government has made available to Somalia for 1982/83, 142 million DM in development assistance. It will be used, among other things, to provide five rural townships in the north of the country with drinking water. Another target is renovation of a sugar plantation's irrigation system. Even in the case of Somalia this aid is in the form of a donation. [Text] [Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4720/22

FIRED EDITOR SAYS POLITICS INVOLVED

MB310846 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Aug 82 p 1

[By Chris Olckers, Chris Freimond and John Battersby]

[Excerpts] Dr Willem de Klerk, the editor of the Transvaal National Party mouthpiece, DIE TRANSVALER, and comanager director of the Perskor Newspaper Group, has been fired, raising speculation that the group is about to change allegiance to the Conservative Party.

In a statement yesterday Dr De Klerk said he believed his dismissal was politically motivated.

The leader of the NP [National Party] in the Transvaal, Mr F W De Klerk--who is Dr De Klerk's brother--withheld comment last night until he had more information on the sacking.

A senior CP spokesman, Mr Tom Langley, said eventual Perskor support for his party was inevitable for economic and political reasons.

Mr De Klerk's dismissal could also have severe repercussions for Dagbreek Trust, the Perskor controlling company, and particularly for its chairman, Mr Ben Schoeman, a former cabinet minister and recognised verligte ["enlightened" wing of the NP].

Mr Schoeman stated publicly in an interview with rival NASIONALE PERS newspaper last week that as long as he was chairman, Perskor newspapers would not support the CP [Conservative Party]. He could not be contacted last night.

Dr De Klerk has been at the forefront of moves towards political reform for nearly 10 years. For some time he is known to have been on a collision course with the chairman of Perskor, Mr Marius Jooste--an acknowledged conservative.

Mr Jooste last night declined to confirm or deny Dr De Klerk's dismissal.

Another reformist Perskor editor, Mr Harald Pakendorf of DIE VADERLAND, said last night that there had been no change in his group's support for the NP.

There is strong speculation that Dr De Klerk will be replaced by an assistant editor on DIE TRANSVALER, Mr Jan Van Vreden, who is regarded as a Verkrampste [conservative wing of the NP].

Dr De Klerk's dismissal comes in the wake of Perskor's declining fortunes. Last year the group was involved in inflated circulation figures.

Many observers believe economic survival for the Perskor newspapers--which include DIE TRANSVALER, DIE VADERLAND, OGGENBLAD and HOOFSTAD--will only be possible if circulation increases--and the logical way to achieve that would be to appeal more to the growing number of CP supporters in the Transvaal.

Dr De Klerk was dismissed on Friday by Mr Jooste in spite of having been urged to stay with the group by Mr Jooste after resigning in May.

In his statement, Dr De Klerk made it clear that although Mr Jooste had never interfered in his political journalism or set down particular guidelines, he had enough reason to believe that political motives had led to his dismissal.

Dr De Klerk declined to say why he had been sacked.

"I am not prepared to comment on the reason given by Mr Jooste for my dismissal. I view it as irrelevant and below comment," he said.

CSO: 4700/1837

NP EMBARRASSED BY SLENDER VICTORY IN GERMISTON

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THERE MUST be red faces among National Party members after the Germiston elections because of the way in which they scraped through, virtually by the skin of their teeth, to win the seat.

In the biggest electoral shock since 1948, the Nats held the council seat by a slender 380 votes. The Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party together polled 1 330 votes more than the NP.

Not only does the result place the Prime Minister's new constitutional plans in grave jeopardy, but first impressions are that many whites are extremely unhappy about the vagueness of the new structure.

Mr Botha's egg-dance in trying, on the one hand, to appease right-wing fears and, on the other, to meet left-wing expectations, while at the same time keeping the white power structure intact, seems to have come a cropper. The ambivalence of the Botha government has eventually been shown up and it is clear many whites are not only uneasy but plainly worried.

From the start, when the Conservatives stalked out of the ruling party, Afrikaners in particular and whites in general had vague misgivings about their future. Dr Treurnicht may not have resolved these fears, but he has placed them in a sense of balanced security.

Even then, it was clear that if Mr Botha was going to go the whole hog he would need extraordinary genius or some powerful act to set his party firmly in the saddle, while at the same time keeping the electorate happy. What unfortunately happened is that Mr Botha acted true to form by equivocating. Granted the situation was dicey, we nonetheless believe that if the Prime Minister had placed the State above party politics he would have acted even more strongly. Instead, he went on his egg-dance, and, without trying to pun deliberately, we say he has got egg all over his face.

One Nat MP was heard to remark after the elections that there was no need to worry as this was only the beginning. Most prophetic, for this could just be the beginning of the end for the Nats.

Mr Botha's new constitutional proposals are in truth not only "wet" but, as far as blacks are concerned, completely useless. It will need a man of real substance to grab the bull by the horns and effect dramatic changes in South Africa. Otherwise, two things are likely to happen: We are going back to the ox-wagon days or there will be a major crisis before long.

If the move is back to those head-in-the-sand days, then we can expect the worst to happen.

The abiding pity is that people

such as Mr Botha are aware of the grave dangers facing us if we go back. But because they are products of their history, and because of constant indoctrination that white is right and black is somewhat suspect, they are rendered paralysed into inaction.

There has been talk from various quarters that most Nat MPs of the Botha ilk are afraid that the prophetic "too ghastly to contemplate" feeling might be just round the corner if no movement is shown. But the trap is the Afrikaners', not merely Mr Botha's. In fact, the trap is white South Africa's. For too long they have enjoyed privileges, and they quite naturally want to see this kind of thing go on indefinitely.

CSO: 4700/1790

VISTA CAMPUS TO OPEN DOORS NEXT YEAR

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Norman Ngale]

[Text]

LESSONS at the new Vista University will start in the next academic year in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth, according to Prof C F Crouse, the university principal, yesterday.

The university will start enrolment of students in October.

Initial campuses are at the Mamelodi In-service Training Centre, Pretoria, and corner Koma and Dube Streets in Senaoane, Soweto, while in Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth suitable sites are still under investigation.

Enrolment for first-year degree students is expected to be between 800 and 1 400. These students will study on a full-time basis as day students because there will be no residential facilities on the cam-

puses.

The subjects that will lead students to the BA and BA-Education degrees offered by the university include accounting, Afrikaans, African languages, economics, education, English, geography, history, mathematics, psychology and physiology.

Prof Crouse said at a Press conference yesterday that Vista University was necessitated by the increasing number of black students who studied for general graduate programmes and the lack of facilities for such programmes at

existing universities.

The division for the further training of teachers upgrading their studies had been transferred from the DET to Vista from April 1, and Prof H Askes had been appointed head of this division, to be known as The Campus, for the further training of teachers.

The first academic personnel, consisting of 10 professors, two of whom are black, will join the university in October, while other senior lecturers and lecturers will resume duties on January 1, 1983.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

RSA MINISTER ADDRESSES SYMPOSIUM--The South African Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says that if there is not a drastic change in the course of affairs in Africa its people will be faced with absolute misery and chaos. He told a symposium on regional cooperation in Southern Africa at Potchefstroom that the government regarded leadership as far as cooperation in Southern Africa was concerned as a serious responsibility. He said South Africa was willing to extend the hand of friendship to countries that were willing to accept realities. Mr Botha said it was the only way to prevent Southern Africa from being hauled along downhill with most of the rest of Africa. He said it was for this reason that the idea of a constellation of states was born as an important policy of the South African Government. [Text] [LD262122 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Aug 82]

FURTHER ON VILJOEN STATEMENT--Johannesburg, 27 Aug (AFP)--The South African forces chief said the reluctance of Zimbabwean authorities to help a South African enquiry into the Sengwe incident or release the men's bodies "had done little to improve relations between the two countries." He said South Africa would still welcome any assistance from Zimbabwe, but "they must be prepared to publish the truth." The South African investigation showed that Sgt. Wessels could have been killed with a bullet through the head after the encounter with Zimbabwean security forces, during which he was wounded in the leg, Gen. Viljoen said. He pledged that those responsible for organising the unauthorised mission would be severely punished. [Text] [AB271013 Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 27 Aug 82]

PURSUIT OF TERRORISTS--A South African defense force spokesman said it is the declared policy of the South African defense force to act against the SWAPO terrorists who have been terrorizing the people of northern South West Africa no matter where they might hide. He was reacting to an Angolan defense ministry statement which said it was expecting a new South African attack in southern Angola. The Angolan News Agency ANGOP said that throughout last week South African aircraft had flown over the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Mocamedes, which it is believed heralds a new South African attack. The South African defense force spokesman said any country harboring these SWAPO terrorist gangs had to be prepared for the consequences. [Text] [LD221526 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Aug 82]

ANC YOUTH COMMUNIQUE--Morogoro: The youth wing of the ANC of South Africa has pledged its loyalty and devotion to national liberation and social emancipation of the oppressed majority under the fascist South African regime. In its communique issued at the end of a week-long youth conference held in Morogoro the youth said that the Pretoria regime had now reached a point of serious division within its ranks, a situation which called for its immediate destruction. The youth also appealed to other people in South Africa to intensify (?their) offensive on all fronts, including the country's production sectors, in order to weaken the fascist regime. The conference also praised CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi] and the government of Tanxania for its solidarity with the ANC and its consistent stand against imperialism and for the total liberation of the African continent. [Text] [EA242016 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 24 Aug 82]

RECOGNITION OF MACWUSA--ONE of the country's strongest emerging black trade unions, the Motor Component Workers Union of SA (Macwusa), has submitted a draft recognition agreement to a major motor company representing over 300 workers in Pretoria. The union's Transvaal secretary, Mr Donse Khumalo, told The SOWETAN yesterday that after a meeting this week the company, Loursen Motor Component Manufacturer, promised to study the draft. Mr Khumalo said that some of the points outlined in the draft include: --access into the company premises by union officials; --the recognition of an elected committee to have full bargaining rights; --that no union members should be victimised by management at any time; --the right by union members to unionise more workers; -- and the full recognition of the union. "We are looking forward to management giving us full recognition rights so that we should be able to represent all the workers at the plant," Mr Khumalo said. Mr Khumalo said his union represented over [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Aug 82 p 4]

SOWETO COUNCIL UNDER FIRE--THE Soweto Council has been accused of monopolistic tendencies in a memorandum sent to the Minister of Co-operation and Development to protest about the postponement of the general elections. The accusation was made by the Orlando East Inkatha branch which says the council should have gone ahead with the elections and not waited for the promulgation of the Black Local Authorities Bill. Mr Ambition Brown, general secretary of the branch, said the council was denying the electorate their rights by postponing the elections when their term of office expired in September 1980. "We appeal to the council and the Department of Co-operation and Development to take the demands of the people into consideration. Further delay will widen the gulf and lower the already little confidence the residents have for councillors," Mr Brown said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Aug 82 p 4]

FRG INVESTMENT ON RISE--According to data from the German-South African Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg, German investments in South Africa increased by 56 million DM in 1981, representing an 87 percent gain over the previous year. Since 1952 German financiers have invested a total of 734 million DM in that country. As a result the FRG ranks behind Great Britain and the U.S. in third place as foreign investor. But South Africa ranks only eleventh among German foreign investments. It ranks ahead of Libya, Nigeria and Algeria in Africa but behind the Canary Islands where Hotel and Tourism investments are significant. [Text] [Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Aug 82 p 2]

SWAZILAND

DATE SET FOR KING'S FUNERAL

MB300627 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The date for the state funeral of His Majesty King Sobhuza II has been announced.

The state funeral will be held on Friday September 3 at Lobamba Royal residence.

The announcement was made by the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, at a press conference at Lobamba yesterday.

The prime minister's announcement reads: "I have it in command from Her Majesty the Queen Mother to inform the nation that the official state funeral for His Majesty King Sobhuza II will be held at 2 pm on Friday the 3rd September, 1982 at Lobamba Royal residence.

I am further instructed by her majesty to request members of the public who may wish to donate flower wreaths during the funeral ceremony, to kindly send money instead to the minister for finance as a donation to a special fund known as "Timbali Fund."

As previously announced, Friday the 3rd of September 1982 will therefore be declared a public holiday in Swaziland in order to enable the Swazi people time to pay their last respect to their beloved sovereign."

CSO: 4700/1825

FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS FOR AFRICAN UNITY

EA212232 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] The Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim, has urged OAU member states to respect the organization's charter. He said member states could solve their differences and problems if they respected the charter and attended scheduled meetings and held joint discussions.

The minister made the call this evening at a televised press conference in Zanzibar. The minister condemned countries that boycotted the 19th OAU Summit in Libya on the pretext of opposing the membership of western Sahara or Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi taking over the chairmanship of the OAU. He stressed that the step did not help to solve the problems facing the African continent but only served to weaken solidarity and give more opportunity to imperialists, who have been fighting the OAU for the past 19 years.

Ndugu Salim explained that contrary to the expectations of the imperialists, during the past 19 years the OAU had achieved great successes, including the liberation of some African countries from old-fashioned colonialism.

Ndugu Salim said certain big powers are not pleased with the OAU and therefore have always sought ways to undermine the organization and divide the African countries. He said their methods include influencing OAU member states to boycott the summit in Libya.

Speaking on the question of using economic conditions to influence independent African states, Ndugu Salim said the generous assistance given to those countries would not help them solve their economic problems.

On the OAU Charter Ndugu Salim said there is need to revise the OAU Charter in order to give power and (?capability) to the organization, so that it can solve the problems and difficulties facing Africa. However, the Ndugu minister said that that question could be considered later and the important issue for member states at present is to meet and discuss ways to promote the organization.

CSO: 4749/41

BENINESE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR BORDER TALKS

ABO10935 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] A Beninese delegation connected with the joint commission for the physical demarcation of the Beninese-Upper Volta border yesterday evening arrived in our capital. The 11-man delegation is led by Gado Girigissou, the Beninese minister of public works, construction and housing. The Beninese minister and his entourage were received in the VIP hall of the Ouagadougou airport by Interior and Security Minister Lt Col Badembie Nezien who was acting for his public works colleague and who was accompanied by Djibrina Barry, minister of commerce, industrial development and mines, as well as the permanent secretaries and undersecretaries of the ministries of public works, interior and security, higher education and scientific research and tourism and environment.

The purpose of the Beninese-Upper Volta joint commission, which was set up in Cotonou in February 1980, is to gather together the necessary documents for the physical demarcation of the Beninese-Upper Volta border. After the welcoming ceremony, the Beninese minister kindly answered the questions of journalists.

[Begin recording] [Question] The haphazard delimitation of borders has often been the cause of tensions among African states. This being the case, can you tell us the problem existing between Upper Volta and your country, Benin?

[Answer] There is no problem between Upper Volta and Benin. It is precisely because they want to avoid problems that the heads of state of our two countries decided to set up the Beninese-Upper Volta joint commission to enable us--thanks to existing historical documents--to define the border line and demarcate the physical border between our two countries.

[Question] If everything goes along very well and in accordance with your wishes, what do you expect from this Ouagadougou meeting?

[Answer] From this Ouagadougou meeting we expect that our commission, which was established in Cotonou in February 1980, will be able to effectively and officially start its activities in order to achieve the objectives defined by the heads of state of our two countries and thus

to solve the problem on the basis of the principles of the OAU's charter. This is what we expect from this meeting.

[Question] Have you prepared a timetable for the border demarcation work?

[Answer] The timetable will be the subject of the discussions we will have with our Upper Voltan brothers.

[Question] Mr Minister, you have just talked about the definition of the border to be followed by its physical demarcation. What I would like to know is this: Are you simply going to demarcate the border on the basis of the already established colonial frontier or are you going to modify this frontier after taking into account certain existing realities which the colonialists often ignored?

[Answer] As I have just said, we will work on the basis of the principles laid down by the OAU of which Upper Volta and Benin are founding members. There is therefore no question of modifying the border inherited from the colonialists. If there should be some modifications, we should be able to discuss them; for the moment, however, we will work on the basis of the border inherited from the colonialists. We possess documents which enable us to correctly define the border and ensure its physical demarcation.

[Question] Mr Minister, [words indistinct] have you already done this with Benin's other neighbors?

[Answer] We have joint border demarcation commissions functioning between our country and neighboring countries like Nigeria and Togo.

[Question] One last question, Mr Minister. Generally speaking, will border problems be ever definitively eliminated among African countries by taking into account our populations and our countries' natural borders?

[Answer] [Words indistinct]. We hope to be able to solve the problem of border definition and physical demarcation between Upper Volta and Benin. If the joint border commissions we have established with the other friendly and neighboring countries function correctly and accomplish the mission assigned them by our countries' authorities, we hope to be able to solve the problems of definition and physical demarcation of the borders existing between Benin and the other neighboring and friendly countries. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/1344

KAUNDA 'ALMOST MADE DRAMATIC BREAKTHROUGH' IN SOLVING OAU CRISIS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English; 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Patu Simoko]

[Excerpt] **PRESIDENT Kaunda displayed rare statesmanship and almost made a dramatic breakthrough in solving the Organisation of African Unity crisis in Tripoli.**

After the President's diplomatic initiatives some countries boycotting the abortive summit showed willingness to take their seats and enable the troubled organisation to form a quorum.

According to conference sources Nigeria, whose Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu had stayed out of the informal talks finally joined the meeting after Dr Kaunda interceded with President Shehu Shagari in Lagos.

President Kaunda returned to Lusaka last night. He was chosen to sit on the five-man crisis committee which will arrange another summit to be held in Tripoli.

His diplomatic initiatives were part of the extensive consultations the African elder statesman had engaged in an attempt to save the OAU from collapse.

The President's special assistant for the Press, Mr Mulimo Punabantu, confirmed that Dr Kaunda's intervention had almost attract Nigeria to the conference.

He said the President had also sent appeals to Presidents Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, and Habib Bouguiba of Tunisia.

The message to President Stevens was delivered late at a London airport where he was slated about to board a plane home, but the Zambian delegation was optimistic he would have flown into Tripoli.

Mr Punabantu said another late message was received from an apparently willing Tunisian leader after some communication problems with Tripoli.

Instructed

If the two had checked in the mandatory two-thirds quorum would have been formed. President Shagari had instructed his delegation to wait in Libya and participate in the meeting only after a quorum had been formed.

The OAU crisis is over the question of the Polisario Front and Libya's suitability as chairman.

"President Shagari informed President Kaunda that he had instructed his delegation to attend after getting the message. The Nigerian president was communicating with Tripoli through our President," said Mr Punabantu.

Mr Punabantu, in his air-

borne Press briefing, said yesterday that the five-nation crisis committee has been directed that the OAU meeting should be held before the end of the United Nations General Assembly which starts next month.

This means African leaders must travel to Tripoli again within the next two months, as the OAU chairman traditionally presents a state-of-affairs report to the world body during general assembly sessions in New York.

Zambia was optimistic the OAU summit would be arranged successfully and that the necessary quorum would be formed.

He said the Tripoli experience had provided African leaders with an opportunity to "meet privately and work out solutions" to some of the continent's problems.

Mr Punabantu dismissed assertions that the OAU was collapsing, adding:

"The OAU is growing stronger and the international community is taking it even more seriously in view of their power bloc rivalry. The meeting in Tripoli is itself a demonstration that the OAU is strong and can stand international pressures."

The presence of more than 20 heads of state was a confirmation of the great desire for unity within the organisation.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA CALLS FOR CHURCH-STATE HARMONY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE church and the State are mere servants of man while God is supreme, President Kaunda said yesterday.

Speaking at the Chamba Reformed Church in Zambia at Chelston where he attended a morning church service, the President called for harmony between the church and the State because he was aware that in the past the two had fought each other.

"I am aware that too often in man's history, the spiritual servants of man have set their hands on the throats of the material servants of man.

"I am aware that at other times and just as often, the material servants of man have set their hands on the throats of the spiritual servants of man," he told the congregation which included Party Secretary General Mulemba, Prime Minister Mundia, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu and other top Party and Government officials.

Even inside their respective sectors of work, these servants of man had quarrelled, fought and killed one another over who among them served better than the other, he said.

They had murdered one another over who was more important and history had shown

that man's servants sometimes did more fighting among themselves than genuine service to man.

"Under the philosophy of Humanism there is no room for misguided quarrels between spiritual and material servants of man. Indeed, there is no room for lazy quarrels among the spiritual servants of man as to who is a better servant or a more correct servant.

"What is accepted and promoted is that all those genuinely working for the spiritual growth and welfare of man are servants of God. They are welcome and accepted just like those working for the material growth and welfare of man are welcome and accepted."

The President, who at one time led the congregation in chanting "One Zambia, One Nation", pointed out it was well-known the church was not built on the Holy Spirit alone, but also on what the hands and fingers could do.

Equally, the business of the State was not built only on what the hands and fingers could do, but also on the guidance of the spirit and even on love.

The Church and the State faced the challenge of fulfilling man's integrated material and spiritual needs.

The State in warning man of the dire consequences of failure to fulfil himself materially, which were poverty, hunger, ignorance, disease and other evils, it should guard against becoming "the masters of man".

"We may equally be the ones privileged to warn man about the devastation that will come to his life if he fails to fulfil himself spiritually. That is, the ones privileged to warn him about judgment day and a creature facing an angry creator."

He was delighted that the aim of the seminar was to find ways of effectively bringing more people into the Church.

"You want to find ways and means of increasing membership of your Church. You desire to be involved in new ways in helping the people to find good solutions to the increasing social problems in the communities. These are worthy objectives," Dr Kaunda said and assured them of the Party and its Government support.

But he cautioned that in their endeavour to win more people into the Church, they should be more community-oriented by ensuring those at grass-root were consulted.

CSO: 4700/1793

NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMF TO BE REOPENED NEXT MONTH

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] **ZAMBIA is to re-open negotiations over the K800 million loan facility next month with the International Monetary Fund which collapsed early this year because of the tough conditions set by the IMF.**

Confirming this in Lusaka Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane told the *Sunday Times* that Zambia hoped to take advantage of the IMF-World Bank annual meeting which starts on September 2 in Toronto, Canada, to reopen negotiations over the stalled IMF loan facility.

The Toronto meeting, he said, would follow that of the Commonwealth finance ministers in Britain.

"We are going to attend the IMF-World Bank annual meeting in Toronto and hope to take advantage of the situation to continue our negotiations with the IMF," said Mr Musokotwane.

The minister declined to comment whether Zambia was now ready to devalue the

Kwacha, which was understood to be one of the IMF conditions which Zambia had been resisting.

Zambia clinched the K800 million loan facility last year to help resuscitate her ailing economy. The first K120 million was drawn in May 1981.

But Zambia failed to get the K90 million draw-down for the next quarter in August because it did not meet the IMF performance criteria.

The Government had exceeded the overall credit by going over the K1,456.5 million and the mining companies' financial difficulties continued, forcing them to borrow from the central bank, thus breaking the IMF conditions.

However, the money was released together with the third quarter draw-down in November last year bringing the total to K110 million after meeting the conditions for the second quarter.

This brought the overall total of money released to Zambia to K300 million from the K800 million facility.

Zambia also received K59.3 million from the IMF under the Compensatory Financing Facility (CFF), which is given to member countries which suffer a great setback in its export earnings.

This money was used to reduce the pipeline and was outside the K800 million facility.

But she has been unable to

draw on the remaining K500 million apparently because she could not meet the tough IMF conditions.

According to sources in the financial circles, these conditions include the devaluation of the Kwacha by around 30 per cent, efficient allocation of resources, economic pricing and further reduction of subsidies.

Mr Musokotwane declined to comment on what conditions the IMF were demanding and whether devaluation was one of them.

In April, President Kaunda told the nation that the Party and its Government was yet to decide whether the conditions offered the best prescription for Zambia's flagging economy.

Mr Musokotwane meanwhile declined to comment on reports that missions by Bank of Zambia governor Mr Birwell Kuwani and other bank officials and the Ministry of Finance to scout for alternative funds from Arab countries had been unsuccessful.

However financial circles believe that the reopening of negotiations with the IMF, after Zambia had earlier resisted to succumb to the tough conditions, were an indication that attempts to tap the Middle East petro-dollars have flopped and the last resort was to return to the IMF.

NATION TO ATTEND NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT IN BAGHDAD

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 12 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] ZAMBIA will attend next month's non-aligned summit in Baghdad, Iraq, President Kaunda announced yesterday.

"War or no war Zambia is going to attend unless Iraq says it cannot host the conference," he stated.

Some countries are already pessimistic about the successful hosting of the conference in Baghdad because of the continuing hostilities between Iraq and Iran.

But Dr Kaunda said he was still optimistic Iraq would host the summit and Zambia would be represented at the "highest level, which means I have to go."

The President said Zambia was part of the world community and could, therefore, not live in isolation. It had an obligation to contribute to the quest for peace and unity.

For the forthcoming conference to succeed, all non-aligned countries should send representatives to Baghdad.

"Zambia still believes that the conference should take place in Baghdad, unless

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein says he cannot host this meeting, but will host the next one," Dr Kaunda said.

Zambia is one of the four-nation mediating committee which has been trying to find a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Dr Kaunda on Tuesday night received a special message from President Hussein on the forthcoming summit. It was delivered by Iraqi minister of Justice, Dr Munther al Shawi.

The President informed the Iraqi envoy that Zambia prayed that hostilities between Iraq and Iran could come to an end as soon as possible.

The envoy said the war between Iran and his country would not affect the successful holding of the summit as his country had crushed the Iranian incursions launched on July 13.

In New Delhi, India said it would agree to host the non-aligned summit, originally due to be held in Baghdad next month, if the 97-member

movement desired it, ZANA reports.

A foreign ministry spokesman said prime minister Indira Gandhi had conveyed this to President Hussein who had sent her a message asking Indira to agree to host the seventh summit, threatened by Iraq's war with Iran.

The spokesman said India was looking at ways of ascertaining the desire of the movement. A consensus would have to emerge and one way would be for non-aligned foreign ministers to agree.

He declined to speculate on how soon the meeting would take place if it was agreed India should become the host, but commentators here have said it would take at least six months to prepare.

The official Iraqi news agency quoted President Hussein as saying that Iraq would not insist on holding the summit in Baghdad but wanted the foreign ministers of the movement to meet there as scheduled on September 2.

ZCTU PREPARING CASE ON WORKERS' PLIGHT FOLLOWING PRICE INCREASES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions is preparing a case to present to the Party and its Government on the plight of workers following the recent price increases on essential commodities and high service charges.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said in Lusaka yesterday the matter was "very urgent" and "higher authorities" would soon be officially informed of the union's feelings.

He was briefing the **Times of Zambia** after an extraordinary five-hour meeting of the ZCTU's top executive, including chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba, assistant general secretary Mr Samuel Lungu, and Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) national chairman Mr Timothy Walamba.

Mr Zimba, flanked by Mr Lungu and another union official Mr Robinson Sikazwe at Springbok House where the meeting was held, reiterated

his earlier statements that the ZCTU was concerned about inflation.

"We will shortly take our case up with higher authorities and be firm on our intentions to discuss this issue."

The ZCTU might have another meeting or meetings before the matter was presented to the Party and its Government.

The union was concerned over the increase in prices of mealie meal, higher personal levy, rates, rent, electricity, water and taxi and bus fares.

Earlier this month, the Government increased the prices of mealie meal by 30 per cent.

The new prices were met with a national outcry from consumers, who said they were too high.

Consumers who called on the **Times of Zambia** offices said although they knew there would be an increase in the price of mealie meal and other commodities following an increase in producer prices, they did not expect them to be so high.

CSO: 4700/1793

GOVERNMENT TO MAKE MAJOR CHANGES IN ZNPF TOP MANAGEMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT is to make major changes in the top management of the Zambia National Provident Fund [ZNPF] to improve operations of the organisation following allegations of tribalism and other malpractices.

Labour and Social Services Minister Mr Basil Kabwe announced in Parliament yesterday that he had initiated such moves with the office of the Prime Minister following intensive investigations into operations of the Fund.

Mr Kabwe was making a ministerial statement on charges of tribalism made by Kawambwa MP Mr Titus Mukupo during the budgetary estimates session earlier this year. Mr Mukupo alleged that there was tribalism in the selection, promotion and deployment of staff in the Fund.

The minister said having investigated the allegations thoroughly, he had decided to reconstitute the Board of Directors' Staff Committee in charge of appointments, withdraw the chairmanship of this committee from the Permanent Secretary of his ministry, and elevate the post of Personnel Manager to the status of an assistant director.

He told the House that while he could not state conclusively that there was tribalism at the Fund, there existed a weakness in the manner

of recruitment, promotions and deployment of staff.

"In my view, the problem lies in the possible abuse of power bestowed on the staff committee that recruits senior staff.

"Secondly, the fact that senior staff are empowered by the Board's regulations to act as the sole recruiting and promoting organ provides an opportunity to any member of the senior staff to influence appointments."

This problem was compounded by the personnel department being subordinated to heads of other departments, therefore, failing to function independently.

Giving data resulting from his investigations, the minister informed the House that certain departments had been found to portray a tribal image in that they were heavily populated by people of one tribe, while many workers at various levels owed their employment to certain top management officers.

He cited a case of one officer accused of "brotherisation" because he was alleged to have helped in the employment of two brothers

in the fund and in another case four highly qualified officers resigned in frustration.

Mr Kabwe pointed out that in the course of his investigations, the workers' representatives were consulted and agreed to cooperate with his ministry in order to get to the bottom of the persistent charges of tribalism that had bedevilled the Fund.

The minister said however that charges of tribalism were extremely difficult to prove, pointing out that in the main, they were conceptual, abstract and subjective. Even where it could be deduced by the degree the management deviated from standard practices, it was still a matter of opinion.

Mr Kabwe said that while he was aware that tribalism charges were made because people subscribed to the idea of tribal balancing, one of the pre-conditions for any organisation to survive was to consider workers as human beings first and foremost.

"I am not satisfied that the management has taken upon itself to build up a spirit of trust and mutual confidence among all the categories of employees for joint effort regardless of tribe where one comes from", he said.

The minister gave a breakdown of the people employed and their provincial origins as follows: Director (Eastern), Deputy Director (Western), Financial Controller (Expatriate); assistant compliance director (Western), assistant benefits director (Northern), assistant director-administration (Eastern), data processing manager (Western) personnel manager (Eastern) and chief internal auditor (Luapula).

The labour strength of

ZNPF is as follows per province: Northern (276), Eastern (268), Southern (202), Western (187), Lusaka (74), Luapula (73), Central (65), North-Western (25), Copperbelt (18), and five expatriates.

In a bid to reorganise the Fund therefore, the minister said he had initiated consultations with the Office of the Prime Minister on possible changes in the top management in order to ensure effectiveness in the administration of the Fund.

He would reconstitute the Staff Committee and appoint a chairman from among the Board of Directors.

"The new Staff Committee will more than ever before deal with the recruitment and promotion of all senior staff in the Fund assisted by the personnel department and the director," he said.

In view of the fact that the permanent secretary of his ministry was a busy public officer, he was withdrawing the officer's chairmanship of the committee.

Commenting on the issue when the Speaker opened it for points of clarification from the House, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia wished that the issue would be passed on to the sessional committee on parastatals for study and recommendations thereafter.

Mr Mundia expressed unease at the House having to debate the operations of the Fund, in view of the detailed report which had singled out certain officers by rank.

He hoped that when the Sessional Committee took up the matter, it would look at other companies under Zimco to avoid similar situations arising.

PARTY WOMENS' CONFERENCE CALLS FOR REVIEW OF LABOR LAWS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 12 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] WOMEN in Chingola called for a review of present Zambian labour laws so that they too can be allowed to work as underground miners, office orderlies, and market masters.

The call is contained in 13 resolutions released on Tuesday by Mrs Tabitha Ngungu, women's chairman after a two-day Party women's conference held at the week-end.

Another resolution called on the Party and its Government to give more powers to missionaries so that they can continue to operate boarding schools and orphanages, as they did in the past.

The conference also called for the enactment of a law to compel foreigners to share their benefits with their Zambian spouses and children before leaving the country at the expiry of their contracts.

In addition, the women called on the Party and its Government to penalise those who divorce, men or women, regardless of the marriage law under which they married.

The conference also called on the Party and its Government to set up more rural reconstruction centres so that all Mishanga boys are absorbed and engaged in productive activities.

The women also called for a creation of a ministry to be solely responsible for their affairs.

The conference called for restriction in the sale of materials bearing the head of President Kaunda. They felt that indiscriminate distribution of these materials had resulted in some subversive elements disfiguring these important items.

The conference also called for the curtailment of the present freedom of speech enjoyed in the country, adding that stern disciplinary measures be taken against culprits, especially disgruntled big shots who often talk so much ill against the Party and Government leadership after they have been fired from their jobs.

Charcoal burners' cooperatives should allow women to join as members--a thing which they claimed was not presently done, the women said.

MINES SECRETARY SEES HOPE OF SUCCESSFUL SEA-BED MINING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] THE anticipated sea-bed mining of cobalt, copper, nickel, and other minerals has hope of succeeding, Ministry of Mines acting permanent secretary Dr Eli Mwanang'onze said in Lusaka yesterday.

This view is contrary to that expressed by the managing director of the Zambia Engineering Services (ZES) Mr Geoff Bolton, during a visit to Britain last month.

Mr Bolton was reported to have been sceptical of the success of sea-mining, saying such a venture would be more expensive than land mining.

But in a Press statement, Dr Mwanang'onze said the ministry did not share such views.

He said while the premises on which Mr Bolton based his argument "were not clear", it would appear he did not consider in detail such factors as the global distribution, availability and types of identified nickel resources.

Mr Bolton seemed not to consider the world production

and consumption trends for nickel over the past 25 years and the amount of capital injected in the development of sea-bed mining technology by the industrialised countries.

"These factors are relevant since nickel sales are expected to yield almost 70 per cent of gross revenues in most sea-bed mining projects," Dr Mwanang'onze said.

It was clear that the profitability of deep ocean mining ventures would depend on the recovery and marketing of other co-products, including copper, cobalt and, in some cases, manganese which would adversely affect the producers of those minerals from land-based mines.

Available information showed that sulphide deposits represented about 40 per cent of the total world identified nickel resources. Lateritic deposits accounted for 60 per cent.

Dr Mwanang'onze pointed out that while nickel from laterites had steadily increased from about 10 per cent in 1950 to more than 30 per cent in the 1970, that of sulphides has been decreasing.

Future projections for primary nickel demand showed that mine capacity would in the long run have to expand to keep pace with long-term demand increase

for nickel.

Although capital and operational costs varied from region to region, comparative studies had shown that investment opportunities in sea-bed mining project would be more favourable than in land-based laterite nickel mining operations.

With regard to cobalt produced from land-based mines, there was sufficient evidence to show that sea-bed cobalt would exceed the quantity of that produced annually by developing countries.

And on copper Dr Mwanang'onze said the impact of sea-bed mining on land-based industries would not be as severe as was the case with cobalt, sea-bed mining was confined to the exploitation of manganese nodules only.

But there was evidence that sulphide deposits, richer in copper content than the deposits now exploited from land-based mines, had been discovered.

"Depending on the method which will be devised to regulate copper output from the sea-bed sulphide deposits, it cannot be said with certainty that sea-bed copper will or will not adversely affect the profitable exploitation of copper deposits in developing countries," Dr Mwanang'onze added.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES TO SEND RELIEF

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government is making every effort to find four-wheel vehicles for use in delivering relief food supplies to drought-hit areas of Imusho in the Western Province, Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Unia Mwila has said.

His ministry, the Contingency Planning Department, the World Food Day committee and the Western Province provincial authorities were liaising closely to find adequate four-wheel drive vehicles for the exercise.

At present the ministry was using Fiat and Mitsubishi trucks donated by the Japanese and Italian governments to help Zambia in delivering the food relief from Mongu to Sioma which is nearer to the drought affected areas.

But these trucks cannot go beyond Sioma because the roads there were impassable.

The trucks were earlier used in moving maize from production areas to depots and sent to the Western Province when

the exercise was over.

Failure to deliver the food relief to the affected areas was encountered early this year when only tractors and Land-Rovers or other four-wheel drive vehicles found access to the starving villagers of Imusho, which was not adequate for the exercise.

Catholic secretariat relief officer Mr Crispin Mushota had said then that the organisation needed K150,000 for the operation including six tractors and four-wheel drive vehicles.

He said that the secretariat had raised about K100,000 towards the exercise and K50,000 more was needed in the following months. About K90,000 had been spent on food and clothes and K10,000 on medicines.

The Government will meanwhile build a K2.8 million dam on the Kalomo river to supply water to residents and other infrastructures to be set up in the area district executive secretary, Mr Remmy Shangobeka said.

The contract for the dam would be awarded on Friday.

CSO: 4700/1791

FINNISH GOVERNMENT TO AID EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE Finnish government will spend more than K1.5 million on the development programmes of teaching practical subjects in Zambia's primary schools and primary teacher training colleges from now until 1984.

Acting director of the Educational Services Curriculum Development Centre Mr Roger Zulu said this when he opened a three-day joint seminar for district education officers and inspectors of schools from Kabwe and Lusaka at the centre in Lusaka yesterday.

He said the Finnish government had spent K937,000 on practical subject equipment, tools and cabinets between 1974 and last year.

Finland had been sending about eight practical subject specialists on a two-year contract since 1977. The officers came to Zambia to help in the organisation and teaching of practical subjects.

The Ministry of Education and Culture through the curriculum council had reviewed the curricular for primary schools and teacher training colleges in the early 1970s.

The Government in 1974 sought Finnish help for the development programme.

Through their aid scheme, the Finnish government supplied the necessary equipment and personnel and since 1974 the programme had been introduced and the remaining area would be covered in 1983.

The practical subjects project was an important contribution towards a successful implementation of the educational reforms.

The Party and its Government was grateful to the Finnish government for its help in the implementation of the project.

CSO: 4700/1791

THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN GIVES OUTLOOK FOR 1982

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] THERE was marked improvement in the distribution of consumer goods during 1981 and this resulted in fewer shortages of essentials throughout Zambia.

The outlook for 1982 according to the Third National Development Plan released in Lusaka is a further improvement during the year.

Shortages of essentials were ended through greater imports of consumer goods in final form and the trade sector is likely to improve in 1982 mainly because of increased domestic production and improvement in the transport situation for imports.

As the turnover in wholesale and retail continues to grow it raises hopes of eliminating shortages "once and for all."

"The building of new distribution outlets will enable all areas to benefit from increased availability of consumer goods", says the annual plan.

The National Import and Export Corporation (NIEC) during 1981/82 planned a capital expenditure of K14.1 million but because of lack of funds the actual investment fell short as only K3.8 million was raised.

For 1982/83 NIEC hopes to spend about K6 million and a large part of this money will be for the modernisation of existing shops, replacement of vehicles and plant and equipment.

The report says during 1982 the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Zambia Export Promotion Council are likely to adopt measures aimed at facilitating and fostering exports by encouraging Zambian firms to participate in international trade fairs.

Last year the transport and communications sector during 1981 anticipated to spend close to K140 million but only K100 million was made available.

For 1982 the sector expects to invest K200 million with Zambia Railways and the Roads Department receiving a lion's share of K68 million and K63 million, respectively.

During 1981 the performance of Zambia Railways was affected by some operational difficulties but the company earned K65 million revenue compared to K62 million in the previous year, attaining a profit of K2 million before tax.

Projections for this year indicate that Zambia Railways is likely to increase its revenue by six per cent because an increase in passenger and freight fares were recently announced.

CSO: 4700/1791

PETROLEUM IMPORTS TO DECLINE THIS YEAR BY FOUR PERCENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Aug 82 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA'S huge K320 million oil bill for 1981 is expected to be reduced by K12 million this year after Government measures to ensure efficient use.

The Third National Development Plan for 1982 just released in Lusaka says the reduction of domestic consumption and importation of petroleum products will continue to be pursued.

The mining sector is expected to consume about 42 per cent of the total production in 1982 and about 32 per cent will be exported to Zimbabwe, it adds.

The performance of the manufacturing sector last fell far below the expectations of most industries, resulting in a drop of eight per cent in the first eight months of 1980 and 1981.

The reasons given for the slump were the dependence of local industries on imported raw materials as these were restricted because of scarcity of foreign exchange caused by low metal prices and inadequate transport which prevented the mining companies from marketing their entire production.

Last year Zambia National Energy Corporation imported about 748,000 tonnes of oil and the figure is expected to be re-

duced to 720,000 tonnes this year, a proposed reduction of nearly four per cent.

"The Government will continue to encourage and reward efficient energy use through provision of appropriate incentives particularly for industries."

The Government under the relevant customs and excise provision may grant rebates for imported equipment and machinery for conversion to alternative and cheaper sources of energy such as electricity.

Electricity consumption has remained below maximum capacity because of insufficient demand, but output is expected to rise by about 0.8 per cent this year.

Other reasons included the inability and unwillingness of other industrial units to substitute locally available raw materials for the imported inputs.

"For instance ROP did not have the ability to take the local cotton seeds which had to be sent to Zimbabwe for crushing and fruit drink factories in the private sector continued to operate on imported juice concentrates instead of taking locally produced fruits as raw materials", the report said.

It identified that there had been small export promotion efforts by local manufacturing companies to generate foreign exchange and that congestion, and pilferage at ports caused the output of many firms to drop.

FIVE PARASTATALS IN TWO YEARS FAIL TO PROVIDE INVESTMENT PLANS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

FIVE parastatal companies including the Dairy Produce Board (DPB) and the Cold Storage Board of Zambia (CSBZ) have in the past two years failed to furnish the National Commission for Development Planning with their investment plans.

Other companies are Namboard, National Savings and Credit Bank and the State Lottery of Zambia.

This is contained in the Third National Development Plan for 1982 which has been tabled in Parliament.

The plan notes that the five parastatal companies have failed to submit their actual and planned investment figures to the commission for 1981 and 1982.

In the 1981 annual plan all the parastatal companies covered planned for an investment of K629.8 million as against K458 million the previous year.

The document states that in its continued "effort to participate effectively in the construction sector", the National Housing Authority spent K7.01 million on various housing projects in 1981.

In the year under review (1982), the authority has planned an investment of K18.3 million.

The plan says investment strategy during 1982 will be geared towards encouragement of more flexible lending and investment policies by the

major financial institutions involved in housing investment to spread housing to a large section of the population.

During 1981 significant progress was recorded on a number of on-going projects including the completion of the World Bank funded Lusaka housing project, the Mbala water supply scheme and the provision of services to the mass media complex and the Members' Motel area in Lusaka.

But the plan acknowledges that better performance could have been recorded on some projects were it not for constraints.

Parastatal companies had increased their investment in housing and real estate, where the National Housing Authority, Zambia State Insurance Corporation, Zambia National Provident Fund, Zambia National Commercial Bank and Zambia National Building Society had planned a total investment of more than K54 million for 1982.

NAMBOARD ORDERS FERTILIZERS FOR 1982, 1983 SEASON

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE National Agricultural Marketing Board (Namboard) has ordered over K60 million worth of fertiliser for the 1982/83 season, general manager, Mr George Chabwera, said yesterday.

Namboard has also finalised the buying of another K10 million worth of fertiliser from the United States following an agreement signed between Zambia and the American government in June.

Speaking at a Press conference in his office, Mr Chabwera also announced that the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has reimbursed K1.9 million which Namboard had spent on transporting maize from Zimbabwe to Zambia.

He said 239,000 tonnes of fertiliser worth about K63 million had been ordered from overseas. This consists of 88,000 tonnes of fertiliser already in the country, 38,000 tonnes which are marooned at the ports due to lack of foreign exchange to clear them and 27,000 tonnes still in transit.

Most of the 38,000 tonnes of fertiliser is marooned at the South African ports and the general manager was hopeful that the foreign exchange problem would be sorted out within the next few weeks.

Arrangements are being made to bring in the balance of 86,000 tonnes of fertiliser still at the sources of supply. However, Mr Chabwera expected all the fertiliser to be in the country by the end of September or early October.

And on the K10 million fertiliser, Mr Chabwera who has just returned from the United States, explained that on June 24 Prime Minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia, signed a loan agreement for the purchase of fertiliser from USA.

"We have finalised the purchase of 30,000 tonnes of fertiliser from the US. This fertiliser will be shipped towards the end of this month or early next month. We hope that by end of September or beginning of October, the fertiliser will have reached the country."

The 30,000 tonnes, he said,

consisted of 20,000 tonnes of basal dressing and 10,000 tonnes of top dressing fertiliser.

On the K1.9 million cheque which the American government presented to Namboard yesterday, Mr Chabwera explained that last year, a tripartite agreement was signed between Zambia, Zimbabwe and the United States.

Under the agreement, Zambia was to get 21,000 tonnes of maize from Zimbabwe which would be paid for by the United States government. Zimbabwe, in turn, would get an equivalent amount of wheat from the United States.

"The American government agreed to bear the costs of transporting the maize from Zimbabwe to Zambia. Namboard paid K1.9 million for transporting the maize to Zambia and the American government is now reimbursing us this amount."

He said that arrangements were being made to bring in the balance of 2,000 tonnes of maize from Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/1793

BRIEFS

ZCCM ESTABLISHING TECHNICAL SCHOOL--ZAMBIA Consolidated Copper Mines is to establish a technical secondary school which will be the basis of the company's manpower development scheme. A ZCCM spokesman said yesterday the school which would be based in Kitwe would prepare students for the General Certificate of Education (GCE) 'A' level examinations. The curriculum would lay emphasis on science-related subjects like mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology. "The aim of the school is to produce students with mathematics/science background to be sent for training as mining engineers, metallurgists, geologists and chemists at the University of Zambia and abroad." The spokesman said work on the project had already started with clearing of the site and construction of the first stage would be completed in about nine months. As a cost-saving measure, the project was being undertaken by the Copperbelt Power Company, a ZCCM subsidiary. The first intake would be students in forms One and Four early next year. The school is expected to be fully operational in 1985. The establishment of the school was in line with the ZCCM policy announced in March by the company's chairman and chief executive Mr Francis Kaunda of placing maximum emphasis on educating the children of employees. To implement the new policy it would be necessary to scale down some of the company's social programmes such as housing. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Aug 82 p 1]

POWER NEED DELAYS PROJECT--WORK on Lintco's Gwembe ginnery is likely to be delayed "indefinitely" unless funds are provided to Zesco to instal greater power to the district. Lintco general manager M Bill Mantanyani reiterated in Lusaka yesterday that though machinery and plots for the ginnery had been acquired last year work could not go on because power had not been installed. In June Mr Mantanyani said the company was paying K2,000 for storage every month for the equipment bought from the United States and that it was likely to lose more as installation costs were rising each day. When contacted for comment yesterday a Zesco spokesman said no provision for the project was made in the company's annual budget announced in April. The project was likely to cost approximately K500,000 and said "somebody has to look around for the money". The spokesman made it clear that his firm was in no position to undertake the work without payment. It could not be ascertained yesterday how long the project would lag behind schedule or how long it would take Zesco to connect the lines from Monze to Gwembe when funds were released. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 82 p 2]

RAILROAD FINANCING SOUGHT--Meanwhile, the Government is making efforts to secure external financing to construct the Chipata-Mchinji railway line. An allocation of K4 million has been made this year for the project. The line covers a distance of 27 km and the estimated cost is K16 million. This railway line is expected to link Zambia with the port of Nacala in Mozambique via Malawi when completed. The amount allocated to the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communication for this year's plan is K206 million. On Zambia Railways, the report says the company's total revenue for this year is projected at K68 million. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Aug 82 p 2]

KTZ TO RAISE PRICES--KAFUE Textiles of Zambia (KTZ) is forced to raise its prices because of the high cost of cotton from the Lint Company of Zambia (Lintco). KTZ spinning manager Mr George Mulenga gave this explanation when he commented on complaints of high prices of products from the plant. Farmers who toured the factory wondered why products from Kafue Textiles were not as cheap as expected. They claimed that KTZ products were just as expensive as imported ones. Addressing the farmers, Mr Mulenga said Lintco increased its prices of cotton by three per cent every year, and it was difficult for his company to reduce the prices. Kafue Textiles spent K6 million a year on cotton from Lintco. With the new increased producer prices for cotton, consumers should expect an increase in the prices of products from the KTZ, he said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Aug 82 p 2]

RAILWAY RECRUITED CANADIAN INSTRUCTORS--THE Zambia Railways management has recruited an undisclosed number of Canadian instructors for its training school under the world Bank technical agreement. Announcing this in Kabwe on Thursday, company general manager Mr Basil Monze also confirmed that eight of the instructors had already arrived in the country and more were expected to come soon. Early this year, the company terminated its four-year technical agreement with the Canadian railways and about 11 Canadians who worked for Zambia Railways, including Mr Richard Veenis, the last Canadian general manager left the country. Asked whether the recruitment of the new batch of Canadian teachers meant the renewal of the contract, Mr Monze said at the time of terminating the contract, "we did not say that we shall not go to Canada, did we?" [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Aug 82 p 2]

AMENDMENTS TO CANADIAN AGREEMENTS--ZAMBIA yesterday signed amendments to the agreements with Canada on maize, fertiliser storage and feeder roads in fishing areas. Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane signed for the Government while Canadian high commissioner to Zambia Mr Douglas Forgerty signed for his country. The K14 million additional funds in the maize and fertiliser shortage project will provide for increased costs and reformulated programme for the construction of storage sheds to be built in 16 areas throughout the country. The sheds will prevent losses caused by spillage and 38 of these will be for maize while 26 will be for fertiliser. The feeder roads for fisheries development project is designed to improve the transportation and distribution of fish from the Northern and Luapula provinces. Additional K7.6 million will meet construction of 70 km of roads. The project has a training component which will provide a cadre of personnel to carry on the maintenance of roads after it has been completed. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Aug 82 p 5]

CENSUS TEAMS SET TO LAUNCH HEAD COUNT OF NATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Ndaba Nyoni]

[Text]

THE training of census enumerators in all districts has been completed except for Chitungwiza, which will finish at the weekend, says the census manager (administration and co-ordination), Cde Joseph Mapondera.

In an interview in Harare yesterday, Cde Mapondera said this was all in preparation for the long awaited 1982 census, due to start on Monday.

The training of enumerators in the rural areas was completed three weeks ago and in the main towns yesterday.

He said 26 000 census enumerators had been registered throughout the country and had been divided into about 4 100 enumeration teams. Enumerators would be paid \$12 a day while the team leaders would get \$16 daily.

Cde Mapondera said about \$4.5 million would be spent on salaries and the whole exercise, including wages would cost more than \$6 million.

The following is the allocation of enumerators who will be working in the various provinces in the country: Manicaland

3 175, Mashonaland Central 1 440, Mashonaland East 2 020, Mashonaland West 2 769, Matabeleland North 1 605, Matabeleland South 1 571, Midlands 3 323, Victoria 2 908, Harare 1 843, Bulawayo 921 and Chitungwiza 567.

Cde Mapondera said the training of enumerators in the urban centres had been delayed because "the urban society is highly mobile and the census directorate did not want to fall into the pitfall of training people who would not turn up for their duty".

Each enumeration team would consist of five or six members headed by a leader. All the teams had been assigned an enumeration area and the team leaders would be controlling all the enumeration activities.

"The team leader will arrange with his enumerators where to meet on the first day of the census, where they will start from and how they are going to carry out the whole exercise."

Cde Mapondera said all the necessary census equipment was sent to all the team leaders yesterday and these included questionnaires and stickers which would be put on the door of each house that had been enumerated.

He said this had been done to avoid double

counting and appealed to every Zimbabwean to leave the white stickers on their doors until August 27.

In the rural areas, he said, the district administrators' offices would be acting as the census headquarters since the district administrators would be the census district supervisors. In the main towns, the census offices would be the headquarters, but the Harare offices would be the overall headquarters for the whole country.

The team leaders would contact their headquarters at the end of each day to report on their progress or any problems they might have encountered.

Cde Mapondera said the team leaders would also look through all the day's questionnaires to check they had been filled in correctly and ensure that all the houses or villages that had been found without any people were re-visited and enumerated.

The counting was going to be on a "de facto" basis, which meant the enumerators would count the people as they found them at any particular place and time.

"Although some people will move from one house to another and so be counted twice, we do not think

there will be many such people and we appeal to all such people to tell the enumerators that they have already been counted."

Cde Mapondera said all the questionnaires had been serialised "to avoid manipulation or tomfoolery of the census questionnaire" by any people who were against Zimbabwe's development.

He also appealed to everybody to give their correct ages since age groups were very important to all development planning.

For the past six weeks there had been a national population census committee which was helping the census directorate in co-ordinating all the activities throughout the country.

The committee was looking into the transport, manpower and security situation which could threaten the success of the census.

Cde Mapondera said the committee had found that the Government had enough cars in all the districts which could easily overcome the census's transport problem. Out of 4 000 Government vehicles on the road, the census directorate had asked for 1 000.

CIVIL SERVICE UNIONS NOW MERGED

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] ALL unions in the civil service have now merged, the president of the Public Services Association, Cde Malcolm Pratt, said yesterday.

In an interview on the eve of his departure to London, Cde Pratt said the recent merger was a "significant step in the right direction in line with our desire to unite civil servants and improve their working conditions".

"The PSA is now an integrated democratic organisation which operates in harmony with the new Zimbabwe society."

Several organisations existed in the civil service before the merger. Now there were only four associations which were affiliated to PSA — the highest civil servants' umbrella body.

They are: Professional and Technical Officers Association, Administrative and Executive Officers Association, Civil Service Employees Association and Government Workers Association.

They cover all civil servants except teachers and nurses.

Cde Pratt said while in London he would hold talks with the education department of the Trade Union Council and Public Service

International on various issues concerning public service administration.

The association is affiliated to the International Labour Organisation through Public Service International. The affiliation was in accordance with the Government's policy to internationalise all unions in Zimbabwe, Cde Pratt said.

He said he was "thrilled by the unity that now exists in the civil service union movement" and hoped that the working conditions for civil servants — especially the lower salary earners, would improve.

"There is now unity in our movement and our membership is growing rapidly."

He called for a pay increase for the lowest paid workers in the civil service to help them meet the rising cost of living.

The civil service was lagging behind the private sector and parastatals in terms of pay increases over the last two years, he said.

There was need to revise the grievance procedures to give the lower paid workers an opportunity to represent themselves forcefully to the Government.

"We intend to negotiate vigorously for better conditions for our lowly-paid members," Cde Pratt said.

CSO: 4700/1789

ARAB 'LUXURY SAFARI' PLAN REPORTED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

ARAB tourists would be willing to spend up to \$20 000 hunting an elephant in Zimbabwe on a luxury, exclusive safari.

And the person who will be trying to attract the Arab holidaymaker to this country, is Miss Marina Stromvall, general manager of Crown Travel and Tours.

The company which started at the beginning of last month is part of an international Arab trade promotio. group, and classifies itself as an incoming tourist agency.

Miss Stromvall said there were two types of market in the Middle East which would be attracted to tours in Zimbabwe.

"There is the modern Arab who wants something else. He has been to Europe and to America and he is now looking for something different. But he wants VIP service."

The second group were the expatriates working in the Middle East.

"In Djibouti alone there are nearly 10 000 French people who have plenty of money and prefer the exclusive to the mass appeal tours."

Miss Stromvall sees Zimbabwe as offering an alternative holiday to the large package tours to Kenya.

Her aim is to cater for small groups of up to 10 people who would be given first class treatment.

The local hotels were well equipped and had the necessary suites, but providing the sumptuous cuisine required would need careful planning, she added.

The tours would include a visit to Botswana for game watching, and a flexible itinerary in this country taking in the main resorts and a stop-over in Harare.

The theme of the promotion of the tours was that this country was "the real Africa".

Miss Stromvall will be organising a visit by Arab tourist agents to Zimbabwe in September and expects to bring in the first group of tourists in October.

"My goal is to have at least six people every week who would stay for about 15 days."

She was very optimistic about the potential of this country for specialist tours, as long as the incidents of the past few weeks were not repeated.

"I have worked in Arab countries for six years and ran a travel agency in Ethiopia. Only now, even years after the revolution are tourists beginning to go back to Ethiopia."

"If the incidents here were a one off then it will be OK and I am very hopeful that this was the case," said Miss Stromvall.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

BULAWAYO CENSUS SNAG--BULAWAYO--Preparations for next week's census have hit a snag in some parts of Matabeleland North and officials yesterday appealed for more people to register as enumerators. The appeal followed an announcement by the under-secretary (development) for Matabeleland North, Cde Jacob Mudenda, that sudden withdrawals by enumerators had left three districts of Inyathi, Nkayi and Binga without 200 enumerators. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Aug 82 p 1]

MINING AGREEMENT WITH CANADA--\$3 million agreement has been signed between Zimbabwe and Canada in Harare. The Deputy Minister of Lands, Economic Planning and Development, Comrade (Sanyangari) signed on behalf of the government, while the Canadian High Commissioner in Zimbabwe, Mr McLaren, signed on behalf of his government. The money will be used to assist the mining industry in the purchase of equipment and in the training of Zimbabweans in Canada. [Excerpt] [MB261303 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 26 Aug 82]

CSO: 4700/1825

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Sept. 15, 1982